

1

~~687~~
236

Julius Pankonin was born in Germany close to the Polish border. His father was a fairly prosperous stone mason and plasterer. In the section of Germany where he lived all buildings, even pig pens, chicken houses etc. were built out of stone. The soil was rocky & timber scarce.

Julius went to school until he was 14 and then started to work for his father. He mixed & carried mortar, and learned to plaster and lay

2

rock at odd times. By the time his compulsory service in the army was due he had become a full fledged mechanic.

The idea of spending the next 3 yrs. of his life in semi-slavery under a Prussian drill master did not appeal to Julius. He had an uncle in Chicago who had written several letters to him urging him to ^{come to} the U.S. and he made up his mind to do that. He knew he

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that he would not stand a chance of getting a legitimate pass port with his military service coming due, so he bought a faked one under a different name and got through Hamburg to New York. He got the pass port from an established agency for fake pass ports in Hamburg, paying a sum which he says would be equivalent to ^{8 or} 75 dollars.

His uncle in Chicago was also a plasterer and

contracted small jobs
for himself and some
times for a small crew
of 2 or three plasterers.

Julius worked at
the plastering jobs ⁱⁿ Chicago
for around 5 years. He
then decided to move to
the West coast as he had
heard a lot about how
the West was building up
and a ^{how} lot of house construc-
tion was going on. He
came to Spokane Wash.
and worked at his trade
there for several years.
He then moved to ~~a~~ Colfax

Wash. which is a town
of 4 or 5 thousand located
in the wheat belt of
eastern Wash. There he
married the daughter
of a German wheat
harvester and worked
as a planter in Colfax,
and the winter around
there.

During the 4 years
he was in Colfax he
found stories of the high
wages that were being
paid in San Francisco
wages that were higher
than those in ~~the~~



2.
he had received in Chicago
and much higher than
the wages paid in a
farming locality like Colfax.
He ~~had not~~ moved to
San Francisco around what
must have been 1908 as
he said it was only a couple
of years after the big earth
quake. He and his ~~own~~ wife
had 2 small children at
this time.

He had a little over
\$1000 when he arrived
~~in~~ in Frisco. He intended
to start ~~a~~ small scale
plaster contracting much the

I

same as his uncle was
doing in Chicago. Shortly
after he arrived in France
he got his first contract, it
in Oakland and the family
moved across to the East
Bay.

He has been taking
small contracts and
working at his trade here
ever since. Up until
5 or 6 years ago he evidently
made good money as he
owns a nice home in
~~Berkeley~~ Berkeley as
well as a house in Lower
Oakland which he rents.

8-

He said that a few years ago he was sure that he had enough to keep him comfortably for the rest of his life. He evidently depended a lot upon his property. It was ~~as~~ valued at \$4000 in 28. Of course it has dropped a devil of a lot in value since then.

~~He was very proud of the fact that the property was still clear.~~ He was very proud of the fact that the property was still clear.

He is 61 yrs. old, and from his looks ~~was~~ is still capable ~~for~~ of doing any

11

11

11

ordinary day work. He is small and wiry looking. Probably would not weigh over 125 lbs.

He and his wife have raised a family of 5 children. None of them are living in England at the present time.

He is a shy and reserved individual. He told me that he believed that the world was what each individual person makes of it for himself. After a short discussion with him on this point I could very easily understand

from the place "Billings
 ditch" appeared to be
 covered. I imagine he
 would be pretty pleased
 in a moment that, but
 outside of that he has
 a narrow view of things,
 and.

I read his opinion
 rather and said that he
 should appear of him.
 He disagreed of him
 because he **has** dictatorial
 powers over the working
 class, but because he
 kills too many people. He
 should keep them suppressed

by more gentle methods.

He speaks with a strong accent. He and his wife carry on parts of their conversation in German. I doubt if he has changed much either in his habits or thoughts since he came to this country.

Richard Wayne

Report No. 1

Time spent 16 hrs.



Worker: Ernst Westermann

Mr. Joe Doe was born in 1861 in
Stuttgart Württemberg, Germany. He
went through Grammar and High School.
Learned 3 years as an apprentice in a
Machine shop in Stuttgart. He served one
year in the army in the year 1878. Worked
in London as machinist for 1 year. From
there he came to New York, as he had the
Wanderlust. He found work as a mechanic
and stayed about 1 year. 1887 he came
to San Francisco. He engaged himself
in the Saloon business. He is an American
citizen. In 1906 he suffered severe losses
through the San Francisco Fire. He stayed
in the same business till prohibition
forced him to close his place up. Since
1921 he operates a cigar store. Not very
much through 1929 crash. Business
is very poor, as people have very little money
to spend right now. He would never go back

to Germany, as he feels the times are much
harder over there, and that country don't
offer the opportunities America. Besides
he don't believe in Hitler's politics. -

Carl was born in Soraine Italy five years ago. At that time Soraine was part of the German Empire in Europe or at least it became a part of the German Empire shortly afterwards.

Carl has been in the U. S. for 4 years. In fact all over it from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast.

He has been a Catholic for years. He is apparently well educated and speaks German French and English quite well. He is about 30 years old and he never married again.

Carl is a baker and learned his trade in America. Owing to his age he has not worked at his trade for 6 or 8 yrs. For the past five years he has been supported by Almshouse bounty. Allowing him \$2 per month for rent and from 6 to 7 in month for food. As the above statement implies he lives alone and has indeed a very lonely life. He has no children. There is an instance where an old age pension would do a world of good.

I forgot to mention that Carl is afflicted with considerably by Rheumatism and cannot be active as he should be at his age. He has no war service to his credit, as he was too old for the last war and as during the Spanish war, service was entirely voluntary, he did not volunteer.

Otto X is a janitor in a large building in this city.

He is from Germany and followed the sea for a number of years as a common sailor. He is about forty five years old and a simple, friendly sort of fellow of poor education.

He gets a month salary -- based on \$18 a week and works an average of 12 hours a day. This is due to advantage being taken of by ^{him} ~~through~~ an inspection estimate system. In this building there are five and sometimes seven regular janitors on the monthly basis. At the same time this building management hires temporary janitors for ~~xx~~ 31¢ an hour. From the most active and hardworking of the temporary janitors the permanent ones are chosen. The supposition is that they work eight hours a day but the management arranges to keep them overtime without paying for it. The office man estimates how long a job should take -- for instance the cleaning of a public lavatory he says can be done in three hours. The janitor puts in three hours on it and then moves onto the next task. In the late afternoon the office man inspects the lavatory and other completed jobs -- looks up the janitor and tells him the nickel fittings in the lavatory should have been polished and other details. The janitor has no choice but to go back over the work. By assuming the position that the workman is loafing or not speedy enough, the office man waves the janitor's job over his head and intimidates ~~him~~ into putting in from four to five hours each day overtime without pay.

When first hired permanently, after qualifying by working intensively at the temporary work for 31¢ per hour, the janitor was ushered into the private office of the manager of the building and treated

with great courtesy, and given a talk along the following lines:

"What we want here is a first-class man whom we can trust and feel that he is one of us and that we are all working for the same interests and our future. We want a man who does not talk to strangers. If you are asked as to what you are paid in wages or what hours you work, be sure and tell them nothing." And much more along the same lines.

The janitors in this building -- which is one of the finest in town and houses a first-class theatre - are kept engaged on separate floors and not allowed to speak to each other in order to prevent any attempt at organization.

He is a patient, willing type and only happened to tell me this story as he was smarting under a 15 hour continuous shift -- for 7 hours of which he would draw no pay. He felt the injustice of the management.

He thinks the management intentionally picks "half-dummies" for the work. He hopes to get into a window washing union but they are not accepting any new members now -- and have a long waiting list.

A P Kendall

Dr. Paul Radin:

1816

The subject of this narrative was born in Luxemburg, Germany, and came to the United States in 1875 with his father and mother. They came to San Francisco where his father was engaged as cooper in the old Wildand Brewery Company and the son was also employed in the same company as trimmer, in which capacity he remained for three years. He then was employed by a nursery company on what was known as the mission road, where he worked for six years.

After he had been working here for three years he married a young lady from Luxemburg, with whom he has raised a family of two sons.

With the experience he had obtained in the nursery business he decided to start out for himself.

He built a shack on the outskirts of what was then known as the Baldwin tract. It extended

four blocks from the Presidio at Lyon St. and Valleys to Scott and three blocks to Filbert, this was then a dense forest below which was a dairy where the Marina is located and which was then known as "Cow Hollow". From here was a trail which led to another dairy located at "China Basin" now known as Sea Cliff. These dairies supplied a great part of San Francisco with milk and butter.

With these surroundings the subject of this narrative began the business of gardner for private homes. Mrs. Baldwin who was the owner of this tract which is now a part of the fashionable Western Addition built her home at Union and Divisadero Streets, it was the first and only home in this district. A few years after she ~~sold and~~ subdivided and sold this property and our narrator has been occupied for the past forty years in building up the gardens of this exclusive section of San Francisco. For many years with

his horse and wagon he hauled loam up the sandy slopes of these hills to make a foundation for the gardens which to day grace the slopes of the Western Addition.

In 1913 he decided to go on a trip to Germany, though his wife wanted to postpone it another year, but he was determined to go then or not at all. She finally consented and they enjoyed a delightful trip for six months. Indeed they were fortunate to have made the trip when they did, first because the world war would have prevented them from going the next year and secondly because his wife was stricken with blindness in 1916, since which time she has not seen the light of day.

Our narrator still continues to beautify the streets and gardens of the city by the Golden Gate and though he is a loyal American citizen, he has pleasant memories of "Die Wacht am Rhein".

L 537

Born in Westphalia Germany - my mother
died when I was eleven years old -
when I was 12 years old my ~~mother~~ father
married again - and my step mother
treated me very badly - and my father
saw this - and it truly hurt him -
a year later - a step Brother was born
and then my treatment at the hands
of my step mother even grew worse.
A distant relative of my father was
visiting us at the time from New York
and he ~~was~~ thought it best if I
would come to America with
them - and come to San Francisco
where I had an uncle living -
rest assured I was glad to go.
Well after arriving in New York -
the people who I came over with
thought it would be good for
me to stay in New York at least
a month and see it - so my father
had given them a sum of
money for me - not much but
enough to see me thru for awhile
after I was in New York - Fine time!

(2)

needs - I got a job in the then
Largest Dept Store - you can
imagine how happy I was -
on these people with my father
about it - and when the
summer came - from my father he
thought it best that I should
go on to San Francisco and
have my Uncle wait after me
well I wanted to - stay in New
York - but after about 5 months
correspondence - my father decided
regarding all my pleadings, that
I go on the San Francisco
He would feel better satisfied
So there was nothing else for me
to do - but to go to San Francisco
Upon my arrival here - my
Uncle - did not have room to
keep me - so after a few
days he secured a position
for me in one of the department
stores - I was then a little over
14 years old - and received 30^{oc} ₁₀₀
per month - my Uncle got me
a place to board for 4^{oc} per
month with a nice family - and
I lived on my salary - and from
that day until this never - got

5

a nickel I did not earn - after making
10 years for this concern - I finally made
175⁰⁰ per month -

One day a new York representative
one of the large New York importers
came in our store - I had known
him ever since - I had come to
know him - He asked me if I
would like to make the small
towns for him - and he told me
if I did well he would give
me 300⁰⁰ per month - and of course
I jumped at the chance - I
asked him why he offered me this
job - he said well - you understand
stand there lines of merchandise
and you'd naturally give strict
attention to your job at all
times - after five years I did so
well - I was given 400⁰⁰ per
month - But truly I saved more
money - when I was making 170⁰⁰
per month - travelling - got me lost

④

into very extravagant habits —
living at a high rate in to spend
and when I was out travelling
spent my ^{own} money — at the same rate
(but travelling was free in those
days, — when you came to the
small towns — the merchants
were glad to see you for
you brought news of the world
and a great many of these merchants
wanted invite you to their homes
and soon — truly became your
friends — In one of these towns —
met a young lady — who was
a ~~very~~ beautiful in one of San
Francisco's ~~rich~~ families — she was
visiting a merchant ^{and his family} over the week
end and — as I too was arrived
over the week end — we both
came back to San Francisco
together — the next year — at
intervals — I always called on
her when in San Francisco
I finally asked her to marry
me — she said she would if
I stopped travelling — I tried to
show her how difficult this
would be for me to do (one)

as I could not earn that much money
 in a local job - I'd said it didn't
 matter - if I only made 50⁰⁰/₁₀₀
 a month - that we could get by
 somehow - well at any rate - I stopped
 traveling - got married - and secured
 a job - as Superintendent of a retail
 store in ~~East~~ Bakersfield at 200⁰⁰/₁₀₀
 per month - after being there - several
 years - there was much talk about
~~another~~ - a fair ~~to~~ to be held in
 San ~~Francisco~~ - this was in my mind
 at all times - ~~for~~ I decided -
 after much consideration - to
 quit my job and open a small
 store in San Diego - as it was
 better to be in for myself than
 working for someone else - if I
 wanted to get anywhere - and
 I figured that before the fair
 lots of building would go on the
 way I quit and went to San Diego (me)

⑥

and all the money - I had over
 37500 ^{$\frac{00}{100}$} - But I knew all the whole
sale houses - both in San Francisco
and New York - my record was good
and they all gave me a little
merchandise - well after fixing my
store which was small - I had
 17500 ^{$\frac{00}{100}$} left - after being open three
months - I was buying more goods
and finally all the goods that
got for my opening - and from that
day until the day I went out of
business - I found and used for
~~the~~ Cash - well the store went
by leaps and bounds - the fair
came to four - and the war
in 1914 - made San Diego
a bee line - and I used fabulous
priced goods - I have the
largest size store I ever had
was a 23 foot front and 90
feet deep - I only stayed in business
in San Diego 8 1/2 years - and
made enough money to retire
and that is 16 years ago -

⑦

I had three years where I made over
40,000 each year - my success was due
to hard work - and keeping my overhead
down - the first three years - I did
even sweep my ~~own~~ floors - and
my wife - was my palisade - when
needed any book keeper etc - bought
and paid for cash - and I never
expended - as I was never given advice
to do - thought I was doing well
enough - of course circumstances
enter into all things -
given the reason I did not -
stay in Europe was because -
after 84 - years in - San Diego
my house was up - and I was
not feeling well - and on my
wife and I decided to take a
trip to Europe - which we did
this possibly changed my whole
advent - when we came back

(8)

I could not find just a location
to put me - and Samuel never
did go back into business - for
which to-day I am truly glad
as your business has conditions
and I keep myself busy
reading - and learning - which
I missed in my earlier days.
My wife as to Education for
has been a wonderful help
to me - I am now 59 years old
perfectly contented - and
would like to see the
world the same way.
But conditions I think will not
improve for many years I hope
my idea is wrong - but it
does not look that way.

Julius E. Manning

A German School Teacher

Janine Sharman

Miss A - German - 43 years old

In 1907, Miss A, a youngster of ~~some~~ fifteen years was placed aboard a ~~big~~ ship which was in the port of Hamburg. She was setting forth on a long journey for a land which to her parents notion, was a land of dreams, the United States. Her Uncle (her father's brother) whom she had never seen, sent glowing letters of how he had prospered and after considerable urging from his brother, had volunteered to relieve the large family (fifteen children) of one of its members. Miss A's father worked in a dye manufacturing plant in Saxony and his meagre wages fell far short of supplying his ever increasing family with the necessities of life. His fifteen year old daughter ^(MISS A) showed an avidity for books and ^{for} learning which the well wishing father had no means of satisfying. ^{So} he bid his child good bye.

The voyage by steerage to a youngster alone, was something she soon wished to forget. ^{note} She lost the mark ^{so when} her father had given her, or ^{SHE WAS} perhaps it was stolen and ^{had} she arrived at immigrant headquarters without money and ^{lost} only a vague remembrance of her uncle's New York address which was ^{with her} money. It took the authorities two days to find her uncle. ^{PR W} but while at the immigrant quarters, she had the interesting experience of witnessing a stowaway attempting to escape. The man was captured and it was ~~eventually~~ discovered that he had made two previous attempts to get into this country ^{illegally} and that he had a prison record in Germany.

Miss A's uncle, while not as prosperous as his letters were interpreted, was fairly well situated, at least so it seemed to Miss A after the sparse manner of her existence in Germany. Her uncle had three youngsters. One, a boy of fourteen took extreme delight in making Miss A's life an unhappy one. The fact that she could not speak a word of English and he taunted her in that tongue along with his pranks, exasperated her almost to nervous exhaustion. The boy's father, Miss A's uncle, was an assistant in a butcher shop and the boy, in spite of all punishment, would place chicken legs and butcher what-nots in her bed and in her pockets. The uncle was a firm believer in education, even in that day, and Miss A was sent

(on this page 390 words)

to school. The family lived in a German settlement in New York, so the lack of English wasn't too great a handicapp. A wealthy, at least she seemed wealthy to Miss A, woman suggested that Miss A come to live with her and her family and help with the work about the house while going to school during the day. This seemed a happy alternative and a means of escaping the impish pranks of her cousin which both she and her Uncle's family happily adopted. Miss A was studious and simply couldn't understand her cousin's idea of a good time.

When Miss A was nineteen, her adopted family moved to a small town near Philadelphia. Life had been more or less serene during the intervening years - Miss A was progressing rapidly in school and her Uncle felt that he was in no way betraying the trust of his brother when he permitted Miss A to move with this family to their new destination.

Miss A continued to progress with her studies - she was treated as a member of the family with whom she lived - she still helped with the family chores but had plenty of time to indulge in her hobby, books. When she attained the age of twenty-five years, she became a teacher in one of the rural schools and held this position until she was twenty-nine when she married a Polish conductor on one of the railroads. In later years (1926, when she was thirty-six) he transferred to another road and with their three children, they moved to San Francisco and here they have remained. The children speak Polish, and German, as well as English. Miss A, Has no desire to return to her native Germany. As she expresses it, she doesn't like Nazi conditions there. She is a well educated woman and speaks without any accent. The children are real Americans and under their mother's influence, will undoubtedly be as well educated as she is. Her husband is still a conductor and aside from a few salary cuts, the depression has affected this family little. They live a simple, wholesome existence and like it. Miss A has lost her father and looks forward to the day when she may be able to bring her aged mother to this country for a visit, or perhaps to remain during the rest of her years.

#####

1483 V
Rudolph, now fifty-five, was born in Hamburg, Germany, which as you no doubt know is a world famous commercial center, with a population of over one million.

He was the eldest of a family of five boys, his father, a day laborer, being very poor. It was a struggle, but in spite of all odds, the boys went to school and at sixteen entered into the military service, it being compulsory for all males between the ages of sixteen and sixty. However, this didnot prevent one from entering a business or a profession, thus it was that Rudy entered the gentleman's wearing apparel business, at which he was very successful. When twenty-five years of age, our friend married his school day sweetheart, a buxom fraulein, there being born unto the union, a boy and girl.

Then, the holocaust of nineteen fourteen, the world onslaught. All the brothers saw active service, and sadly it is related how one never returned.

After the armistice, Rudy returned to Hamburg to salvage what was left of the business, his wife and children managing at least to keep the doors open, but all was changed now, a new era was to be born.

Hans, the son, now grown up, decided to venture forth to the United States to cast his lot, having heard amazing tales about the possibilities here. So it was, that he landed in New York city in the spring of nineteen-twenty-two, where he spent six years before coming to San Francisco. He has been here for six years and is now a citizen.

Grieving for his parents and coupled with the fact that they were having such difficult times in the fatherland, caused Hans to induce them to come to America and be with him, that he might be better able to assist them, and that they might too, enjoy the easier, freer life here.

Gathering together what cash he could obtain, Rudolph, together with his frau, engaged passage on a Hamburg American liner and took off for San Francisco, via the Panama canal. They were thirty-five days enroute, arriving in June, nineteen-thirty-three.

Rudy likes it here immensely, not only the climate, but also due to the fact that the possibilities are better. At first, he worked for his son , who had bulit up a lucrative grocery business, but now , he has acquired it in its entirety, Hans,his son having migrated up state. Although he has been here only one and one half year, Rudy hopes to visit the old country at least once more, especially as his daughter is still there.

In the meantime, no grass is growing under his feet, as he is constantly studying the English language and has also attended one of our evening night schools, preparing to take out his first papers at the opportune time. Many of his old friends are here also now , and buy at his neighborhood store whenever possible,-all the power to you Rudy,

#5. ED. LAURET.

German.

This man now 54 years of age was born in Frankfurt a/Meine and his wife now with him at the age of 60. was born in Frankfurt a/oder. This man's father was a butcher by trade and had a small wholesale butcher business of his own. While it was not a slaughterhouse, he had a smoke house, as they bought the fresh meats from the large wholesale butchers. This man, his son, now residing in San Francisco, had to work in his father's business as young as 8 years old had to rise at 5 o'clock in the morning and had to work to 8³⁰ o'clock in the smoke house and then go to school at 9 o'clock. This same working hours had to repeat after school hours and as late as 9 and 10 o'clock. As it was the usual custom they paid their children a small wages for their work and with the help of his parents, this man came to New York at the age of 25 years bringing with him his present wife. He landed at New York in the year 1904 and remaining unemployed for some time, he soon found employment in a butcher shop through the help of some German people of which there are many thousands in New York.

#2.

The lure for travel and to see the U.S.A. brought them to Chicago, where they also remained for several years in the same butcher trade.

As the usual custom, and especially by German people, they worked their way through the U.S.A. and are now

located for ten years in San Francisco. They are good

Citizens, however this pair still like to speak their mother language.

However, since the depression stepped in, this man became unemployed and was only for a short while on the relief. This man at his present age has not been able to get employment for the last 15 years but his wife, having learned some garment trade at home in Germany, had the advantage of getting employed here in a garment factory, where she has now been and still is, for 4 years. She makes \$80 per month by hard work and long hours such as overtime and at the same time she supports herself and her husband and are not a burden to relief associations.

Again as this writer feels it again comes back to that young foundation

Germany -

L291

Ella

Born in Posen - 1890 the youngest of six girls - no boys in the family.

His Father was a Baker & owned the largest Bakery there.

He gave all the girls a good education & Ella was destined to be an opera singer.

Her oldest sister married in 1918 & came to California with her husband who had been here before the war.

In 1920 the Father died & the girls sold out their Bakery & as Ella was the only one unmarried - she came to California to visit her oldest sister.

After about two years her money run out & she thought she had better go to work.

Through some of the friends she had made she secured a position as saleslady in one of San Francisco's leading jewelry stores.

Her employer was an "old bach" about ten years older than Ella.

He fell in love with her & in 1930 they were married on her fortieth birthday.

An "old maid" & "old bach" wedding.

They are very happy - Ella now runs the house with one servant & says she would never go ~~back~~ to Germany to live -

Robt Grubb

Rudolf the Blacksmith

Rudolf is a typical German. He looks like a German, acts like a German and has an accent that is unmistakable. He has been in the United States over 20 years. Reads English fluently and writes a German hand that looks like cursive.

Born in Hamburg 56 years ago, the eldest of a family of three boys. His father was an expert mechanic, a tool maker in one of the great shipbuilding plants of Germany. After a general school education I went into the same plant in which his father worked, as an apprentice, when he was several years before he received any pay for a very small wage, but under the careful guidance of his father he learned quickly. He finally became a very skilled tool maker and repaired the sort of temporary steel tools and handwrought parts of machinery.

He was assigned to the Technical Department and helped to design or make special tools and plants for the plant and after going out as special mechanical technician on special trips of newly launched ships as an observer as well as skilled repair man as applicable to newly made machinery.

His most valued possession was a kit of special made, handwrought

Rudy the Blacksmith page 2

Tools, some made by his father and some by himself, but all wonderfully tempered and beautifully wrought and almost beyond price.

Shortly before the outbreak of the World's War he was in New York Harbor aboard a German ship that was on its initial trial trip and they were detained there several days making some repairs and adjustment to the machinery and on short leave he met the Head of the Technical Department of a big tool making plant in New Jersey and was offered a job as tool maker at a salary that was almost unbelievable to Rudy, as much per day as he had been getting per month. He said 'Ja', packed his precious set of tools ashore and jumped the ship. The next few months were busy and interesting, then came the tidings, Germany declares war! Rudy had served 2 years in the German army, was on the Reserve List subject to call. Both his younger brothers were in the army, one an officer of Rank, word came to him that he had been called to the colors, he must come home to the Fatherland.

Rudy the Blacksmith page 3

Genius or he would be posted as a deserter
and shot if caught. But Rudy didn't
want to go to war. He liked America
and while the call of kin and country
was strong he did not answer it. High
wages and the liberty of America held
him. Then came the entry of the U. S.
into the war. Rudy suddenly
found the hitherto friendly fellow workers
all turning against him because he was
a German! They called him a "Kisser" and
all commenced to pick on him with abuse
and to avoid his former contacts.
Some one accused him of being a
spy, he lost his job. The "Hyphen
of Hate" was on. He could not have
returned to his native land even if he
had wanted to. He wandered the streets
of New York asking for work in the
busy plants, but when they heard his
German accent, there was nothing doing.
He found there was plenty of work for
a skilled mechanic on the Pacific
Coast, so with his kit of tools he
journeyed to Seattle.
Now Rudy was a frugal soul. He
had saved his money and before
starting for the west coast he bought

himself a good seamstress suit of
clothes as I am from Kelly - a derby hat.
Now the Derby hat used to be popular
and even yet is much worn in the East
and even in San Francisco many of the old
gentle still stick to the old Derby hat in
the younger cities it is tabooed - and anyone
wearing a derby hat in Seattle or Los Angeles
is immediately marked as from New York or
perhaps San Francisco.

The trouble and misfortune of Rudy in
Seattle he says to this old Derby hat he
bought before leaving New York. I was -
little to say for him as he wore it on
the back of his long German kilt pulled
down nearly to his knees.

The scout boy of the regiment in Seattle
he was standing on the bank watching
a company of Dragoon boys marching by
headed by a military band followed
by a bunch of raw recruits still
in civilian clothes on their way to
the training camp.

Rudy with his hands in his pockets
this Derby on the back of his head was
standing watching the parade very much
interested. The colors bearers came marching
by with old glory floating in the breeze.

Rudy the Blacksmith 10

much overworked Department of Justice go through with their investigations, 30 days was he detained in the famous stockade, bodged as he was, but he stuck to his story as finally was turned loose with a warning to keep away from the waterfront and the ship yards.

Rudy went back to the cheap hotel where he had left his precious Kit of Tools, there were gone with all his other possessions, his money had been taken from him in the stockade alone, a hated Coonan, ragged, hungry, without his tools he was helpless, and with bare feet and hands he left the City of Seattle behind him and trudged up the Railroad tracks towards the mountains to the East. The next week was a nightmare to Rudy, he slept under bridges, ate green corn on the cob unsalted from the fields. Finally he came to a R.R. Tunnel where they were drilling and blasting. He went to the crude blacksmith shop where a man was sharpening drills by hand. The man doing the work was Constable Rudy pushed him aside, seized a dull drill from the forge and with a hammer on the anvil gradually drew it out re-pointed it with the wheel and formation of a lifetime, fired it back in the forge to a cherry red and in the half barrel of water tempered it to a beautiful blue, held it up in the pride and enjoyment of a job well done, forgetting for the moment his fatigue and hunger.

Rudy the blacksmith ?

just then the Foreman on the job
happened to come in. He knew (took
and when they were sharpened the Foreman
right, as he had been having a hard time
to get skilled men, they were sent away
to the shipyards where wages were twice
as high as he could pay on this railroad.
He asked Rudy if he wanted a
good as blacksmith the Foreman
Rudy nodded his head - he was afraid to
say "No" for fear of getting beaten up again.
The Foreman said "All right you are hired"
Took him to the work cars on the siding
and turned him over to the Cook with
instructions to feed him and give him
a bunk. It happened the Cook was
a countryman and when Rudy found
some one who could speak German he
opened his heart and poured out his
troubles and he got the first decent meal
he had tasted for a month and the way he
put it away astonished and tickled the
Cook, who gave him a bunk and shared
blankets with him.

For 3 years until the War was over he
stayed with this Railroad repair gang
doing the blacksmith work and sharpening
and sharpening the machine drills, as they
moved Eastward and got into the morning

Rudy the Blacksmith #8

Existed of the outman. He landed a job as Foot dresser for a big mining company as his skill, natural Keweenaw dialect & experience in Tampabay drill was appreciated. One year & 2 years he worked there, on accident put him in the hospital where he met a nurse who was a Canadian. He wanted to marry her but she wanted to marry only an American citizen so she wanted him to become a citizen of the U.S. So Rudy declared his intention of becoming an American citizen, with her help night studied and learned to read and write English and improved his speech as much as it is possible for a man of his age to acquire English. He bought a little home and they furnished it and after 2 years when he took the oath of citizenship they were married. Now the German way of treating a wife according to the ways of the old country. Didn't suit the Canadian nurse. Hypochondria all the time and after 6 months she left him and sued him for a divorce. Rudy gave her the home and all the money he had except \$100 and left for the far southwest, went to Arizona where he worked a while in the famous Copper Queen mine. It was too hot, Rudy was disappointed and restless and moved from mine to mine. Finally landing in the Mother Lode country of California where he works on summer. His services much in demand as an expert Foot dresser. His two brothers were killed in the Belgium front in the first year of the war, his father and mother are dead. He has no near relatives.

Reply to Blackheart 9
and his friend, a Taciturn and fellow,
disillusioned, and disappointed,
Has no desire to return to Germany under
its present form of government.
Don't know what is the matter with this
government, (and who does?)

This cheap amusement when here during
winter months is peatire shows as he
likes to sit in a German Restaurant where
they play classical music in some German style
foods and big steins of Beer

3. Schomwetter ✓
Harry S. Germany 45 years
Mr Harry S. was born in Coblenz
Germany. He was the eldest of three
children having a sister and
brother. His father was an
important business Harry lived
in Coblenz and went to school
until he was fifteen years of
age. His father passed away and
his mother sister and brother
remained in Germany but Harry
came to San Francisco to live
with his uncle and aunt Harry
went to school in San Francisco
until he was eighteen years of
age. Harry secured a position as
a shipping clerk in the White
House and remained here until
he became a salesman in the
lace department having knowledge
of fine laces from his father.
Harry had an uncle a dress
manufacturer who taught him
the art of making silk dresses

2/ and underwear. His brother gave him an idea that he might be able to sell these dresses to the sporting trade at the Barbary Coast. He did at a very good profit at in a short time opened a small manufacturing plant of his own. He traded from one town to another and sold these dresses to the same class of trade and he done very well. Harry started to gamble for very large stakes. At times he won at others he lost. He was very lucky and won twenty five thousand dollars. A girl came into his store one day who just returned from Alaska. She told him that he should go there that he would make lots of money. He took six trunkfuls of clothes went to Seattle and from there to Alaska. He was successful and he returned to San Francisco

3 with Five Thousand Dollars which he lost in one evening in a card game. He lost his business and started to peddle clothes again. He saved his money and opened a small business. He resolved that he wouldn't gamble again and lose everything. At this time Dr Paul Smith had a crusade against these houses of ill fame and the sporting girls were forced to leave the Barbary Coast and go elsewhere. These girls moved all over the city instead of being in one district which made it very bad for Harry's business. These prostitutes were not supposed to solicit trade and Harry had to visit these places secretly because these places were raided by the police every so often. The World War broke out and Harry enlisted in the United States Navy in 1918. He was

+ mentioned in San Francisco at
Page 7. Naval Port Guard. When
he was not on duty Harry still had
his store and he took his suit-
cases and continued to sell
dresses. The war ended and he
got his honorable discharge and
went back into his same business.
He met an Irish girl who was
working as a saleslady in J.
Magnin's store. They fell in love
and were married. The next year
a boy was born. He went out of
his business and started to peddle
dresses and coats. He opened a
dress shop and his wife continued
to work in his shop as saleslady.
Business was very good and they
bought a beautiful home in
the Marina District in San Fran-
cisco. Their little son was playing
in the park and contracted the
Infantile Paralysis. He was taken
to the Children's Hospital on the
Isolation Ward and remained there
until he was better. The disease
left him with a limp (to be continued)

GERMAN SOCIAL LIFE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The center of German life in San Francisco California Hall or as it is generally known Deutsches Haus, at Turk and Polk Sts. In the basement is the Rathskeller, where one may order schweizer bratwurst, beer, hassenpfeffer and the other delicacies of Deutsche Kueche.

In the auditorium of the Deutsches Haus are presented many programs and entertainments of the German colony. Here the various singing societies- Bonifatius Maennerchor, the San Francisco Maennerchor, the Pacific Saengerbund- hold forth. There are fourteen societies in all. The Pacific Saengerbund is a union of several of the smaller singing groups, and it is one branch of the Gross-Pacific- Saengerbund, which includes almost 2,000 german voices. It is a unique and moving experience to listen to one of these choral groups. The singing differs in sense from that of most other choruses. It is more intense, and more earnest. All of the members serve without pay, and very few are professional singers. Almost all of the members of the Pacific Saengerbund have their regular private vocations, of course, which they pursue outside of singing hours.

Joseph Kertz president of the Pacific Saengerbund, gave us a list of the occupations of the members of his chorus. The bass voices include two bakers, a machinest, an artist, two butchers, a tailor, and architect, an electrician, a jewelry designer, two plasterers, a retired grocer, a brew-master, and a policeman (the biggest policeman on the force, Gustav Peser, who sings second bass. On May 28, 1932, 200 members of the Pacific Saengerbund that went to Germany to the International saengerfest at Frankfort-am-main, the birthplace of Goethe.

-2-

Besides the singing societies, there is the gymnastic branch of the Deutscher Verein. The turn section is now preparing for its annual exhibition to be given at California Hall in April.

Germans are great joiners and wherever you find half a dozen germans you are sure to find two or three clubs. Here in San Francisco are more than ninety German associations- some are benevolent, and protective organizations, fraternal orders, singing and gymnastic groups. The newest club to be formed is the German Scientific Society which not only includes Germans, but also Americans, who are familiar with German technical and scientific literature.

The German Consul- General in San Francisco is Werner Otto von Hentig. Von Hentig has had a long and interesting career but the story of his mission to Afghanistan will live long in the hearts of the German people.

There is a Hitler Society in San Francisco whose members display the swastika insignia of the order, and who blossoms forth on formal occasions in the traditional brown shirts of the Hitlerites.

Paul F. Schaefer

All of the German societies, and clubs in this city, are under the jurisdiction of one master organization called, "The United German Societies of San Francisco."

This organization is composed of religious, as well as benevolent, social, and musical societies, and because of the great number of German people in our city, is very active.

There is much to be written of these societies, as they are so numerous, and I will endeavor to mention each and every one of them, their membership, activities, and funding.

At the headquarters of the German Consulate General, I found

copies of more than forty imported magazines, published monthly, as well as several German newspapers.

There are other locally published papers and magazines, which are printed both in German and English.

Bernard Schenker

✓

Louis S. 48 years old German
Mrs Louis S. was born in
Hamburg Germany in 1881. Her
father was a Rabbi and from
the time Louis was a little
boy his father told him
that he hoped that he
hoped that he would live
to see the day that Louis
would take his place as
a Rabbi. Louis studied very
hard but as he grew older
he had no desire to be a
Rabbi. Instead he became
a teacher in a German
school and also learned the
English language. He taught
school until the year of
1911. Louis was now twenty
five years of age. His
brother in Cleveland Ohio

11
wrote and asked Louis to
come and live with their home.
He was in the furniture
business. He arrived in
1912 and at once started to
work in the store. He was
unable to teach school because
his diploma could not be
used in Cleveland and only
in Germany. Louis went to
night school and in a year
time became an American
citizen. Louis left his brother and
came to San Francisco to see the
Worlds Fair. He went to work for
Sherman Clay and Company in
San Francisco and remained with
them for a year and a
half. His brother in Cleveland
became ill with appendicitis and
sent for Louis. Before he could
arrive in Cleveland his brother
passed away during the

3 operation. Louis remained at his
late brother's home and fell in
love with his sister-in-law. In
less than a year they were married.
She was of English and Irish
parentage and Louis was German
Hebrew parentage so they were married
by a judge. A year later a
little daughter was born to the
couple. His brother left a beautiful
home, furniture store and a Ten
thousand Dollar policy to his
wife. Luck seemed to be against
Louis and in five years everything that
his brother left was gone except
the home. At this time Louis
could not even find a position
and so he paid a deposit on a
truck and went from one house
to another buying second hand
furniture and in this way he
made a living. They moved from
their beautiful home into a

4 small apartment. In this way they rented their home and had enough to pay the taxes and save a little money besides. They moved to San Francisco in 1929 but Louis found it impossible to find a position. He made a little money tutoring some children in the German and Hebrew languages but it was not enough. He then found a position working for a dental supply house. He had to travel from San Francisco to New York selling dental supplies and also repairing them. In this way he made a good living but it was impossible to be home any length of time. At first his wife and daughter traveled with him but in this way it was impossible for his daughter to keep up with her studies so they settled in an

3 apartment house on McAllister
Street where they are living at the
present time. His daughter is brought
up in the Hebrew faith and his
wife is perfectly satisfied with
the results. She also attends the
Hebrew Temple of Worship. At
various Holy days Louis officiates
with the Rabbi in reading and
singing of the various sermons.
Louis is still working for the
same dental supply house and
his daughter is attending the
Raphael Weill School. Louis
says his happiness lies right
here in San Francisco and
he has no regret that he left
his home in Germany. In fact he
expects to go for a visit to see
his old parents who are now living in
Palestine who were sent there by
the B'nai B'rith Lodge.

B. Schenck

V

Julius S. German

45 yrs old

Julius S. was born in Hamburg a large city in Germany in 1891. His father was a merchant, and Julius lived in rooms in the rear of the store. He was the eldest of four children. At the age of sixteen he came to New York and for a while he had a cleaning and dyeing establishment and Julius went to work during the delivery trench. Later he learned all about the cleaning business. He continued to work for his cousin until the year of 1916 when he opened a small cleaning business of his own. In the year 1917 Julius met a girl from his old home in Hamburg. They fell in love and were married. In 1918 they came to San Francisco and Julius opened a cleaning business in the Mission district in San Francisco. Julius was now the father of a little son. He enlisted in the Navy and for a time was in a Recruiting Station in the Shelter Building.

From there he was sent to a training station at San Pedro. He was about to be sent overseas to France when the armistice was signed. At the same time his two brothers were ⁱⁿ the German Army. While Julius was in the navy his wife continued to work in the cleaning business assisted by her uncle. Then Julius and his family moved to Los Angeles where Julius opened a cleaning business. Here they lived until 1929. There were now five children, and Julius had to work very hard to make a living. Business became very poor and in a short while Julius failed in business. They moved back to San Francisco where Julius soon found a position in Ross Brothers Store in the workshop where he pressed clothes for two years. He became ill with tuberculosis and was in a sanitarium for a year. He then came home but the doctor said he would be unable to do any work anymore. They paid a deposit.

It is a little house in San
Bruno San Francisco. Here
they raised vegetables fruit
for their own use and also had
a cow and chickens. The eldest
son delivered milk to the
neighbors and also sold
eggs. Julius's parents came
from Hamburg five years be-
fore and they were retired from
business. They lived with Julius
and his family. They helped to
pay for the little house. In
this way Julius recovered his
health. All of the children
were in good health except
the youngest. He was a victim
of paralysis and was completely
helpless. Julius's eldest son
graduated High School and
at the present time is now
entering the University of

4 of California intending to
become a doctor. The other
children are also good students
and American. It is except
the youngest who is unable to
attend school. The reason the
eldest son wants to become a
doctor is that someday he hopes
to be able to cure his brother
and other children of infantile
paralysis. He is unable to pay
the tuition fees at the University
so he is working as a janitor
at one of the stores in Berkeley.
Six months ago Julius's
father passed away, and his
mother suffered a paralytic
stroke. This left most of the
work for Julius's wife except a
little help from the younger
children. She is unable to care
for both mother and child prop-
erly and through these necessities
has left the family dependent on
charity for help. At the present

Julius's mother is in the
Saguna Honda Home. The doctor
says she has only a short time
to live due to her old age.
Julius just received a Bonus for
his services during the World
War. He is putting ^{some of} this money into
a trust fund for his children so
that they will be able to go to College
some day. The rest of the money
he has purchased clothes for the
family and put a little money
in the bank so that he will be
able to keep his family from
being dependent on charity. Julius
received the full amount of his
Bonus because he didn't draw any
money on the first loan. At
the present time Julius and his
family are happy because they
are able to get along without any
help.

"L. Henry" E. was born in Bavaria, Germany of poor peasant ancestry, of poor disposition like most in his country of that country of rivers, hills and alps. He never learned a trade nor much ^{about} of books and ^{was} somewhat lazy. ^{He} preferred to wander about and climb the towering mountains of his native land, with its great natural beauties. To this day, he is fond of hiking though getting on to 60 years around the slopes and dales of Mt. Tanna. His company of congenial sportsmen and women. ^{Having} reached maturity, ^{he} ^{with} parents, ^{and} ^{the} native ^{people} (primitive like the Lepelle) no longer ^{appealed} to him, and he "wagged" (wandered) all over Germany and many other European lands. Being of a religious disposition, a Roman Catholic - like most Bavarians - he was ^{anxious} to make a journey to Palestine and somehow ^{scrounged} enough money from relatives to realize his ambition. He told me, what he saw, heard and experienced in the "holy" land somewhat shocked him and in no way deepened his

religious conviction quite the contrary.
He dates his ^{supplanted} reputation, that ended
ultimately in Athens, from that
period. Never the less, of an inventive
turn of mind, he decided to capital-
ize on his visit to Palestine.

A Cardinal presented him with
a certificate re his visit to Jerusalem
and on this he was ^{introduced} to a so-
cious world a fully ^{introduced} glad god count.
With this precious holy passport, he
travelled through the whole of Asia,
everywhere securing financial assis-
tance with the utmost ease, get-
ting counsils, in particular assisting
him. This is very surprising since he
possesses none of the culture (Schliff)
of the german "count", aristocrat,
common to that class. The soil getting
a bit "hot" and his further ^{becoming} ingenuity
to get through life without work
dropping off, he made for U.S. of A.
After years of aimless wandering
this tall and strong son of the soil
landed in S. Francisco and he never
left it. Of a plausible nature, he
"landed" an easy job as collector
for an American Sick Benefit Co.

3.
His wages were not high but being
thrifty and managing a good deal
to "sponge" on others, he saved up
enough to marry. His love, however
was ^{extravagant} and he saw his coin
vanishing like ^{mult} dust. I dis-
suaded him of this terror and once
again he managed to save up for
himself and someone else. His nature
craved company, sociability. This
time he took to himself as a wife
a strong, hard working Canarian
woman. He took to her with ease and
grace because ^{she} could toil and bring
home ^{an} cash. At the beginning
she informed me, they quarrelled a
good deal about religion, she wanted
to go to church and be ^{going} ^{working}.
That, has ceased long ^{ago} as she has
dropped religion too. They have no
religious children but having constant
visitors that come to enjoy his jo-
vial presence - she, is rather stolid.
They don't feel lonely. They both be-
reftled by the crisis. They reasoned
wages being low and ^{material} ^{material}
comparatively cheap, they would
have a house built, invest their
savings.

4.
P. "Charly" had already bought a house cheap and in good locality, before he ^{won} his second wife. His speculation turned out ^{eminently} successful, "rich". Selling the old house to a good tenant a German - and also having lodgers in the new house, he not only ^{pays} his current expenses, but is as well in a position to pay off the loan on his new property. The house he dwells in is modern in every way, clean and artistic and he admits, that in Germany, to possess such a property, he would have to be a real "bourgeois".

Thus, he never regretted to have come to this country. He and his ~~family~~ ^{wife} became American citizens. Before, in Germany, he was an ardent Socialist but now, he has ^{his} given up his radicalism or at least, his Socialism has become very harmless, mild and pinky ^{pink} and he only ~~is~~ ^{is inclined} to recollect ~~his~~ ^{his} or radical talk when he has ^{or when he curses Hitler. Hitler} takes to pray. Thus we see once more, that ^{making} ~~very~~ ^{very} much man ^{very} ~~very~~ ^{very} and often selfish, greedy.

FINIS.

I
X. was
Born on a very small farm in the "Black Forest" district of Germany in about 1866, of Italian parents. ^{He} knows little of ^{his} father or mother or where they came from, except that they probably came from the south of Italy as they were both very dark.

Before he was born his father left Germany very suddenly, with a brother, for parts unknown. Eleven years later the mother received a letter and a sum of money from the brother in the United States telling her that her husband had been killed in a knife duel in New Orleans and that she was to use the money to come to San Francisco, California.

After several months of arrangements the brother was notified by letter, and they set sail in 1878 from Hamburg for Philadelphia, the mother and her four sons. The name of the boat and the time it took to cross have long since been forgotten.

On arrival at Philadelphia the steerage passengers were all herded into a boarding house where they all slept on the floor and where their German money was changed into United States coin (gold), the first they had ever seen. In this boarding house nearly all of their money was stolen from them in one way or another by the time they had purchased their tickets for the west coast. In Philadelphia they saw their first black man (a German speaking American negro).

In about two weeks they got started on the Union Pacific via New York, Buffalo, Chicago, Omaha, Cheyenne, Salt Lake City and Sacramento. The trip took several weeks, and the family expected to be killed at any time by the Indians about whom they had heard terrible tales. They saw hundreds of both Indians and buffalo in crossing the plains, and in one place the train was forced to stop on account of the buffalo.

They were met by their uncle in San Francisco; ~~he~~ took them by team to Fresno, where he and the boys' father owned a 1,000 acre ranch.

← In the next two years there were two girls born by the mother and the boys were told that they were their half sisters.

Life on the ranch was very hard, working from sun up till dark and even ~~after~~ ^{later} some times, so after about four years, at the age of sixteen, ~~the boy~~ ^X ran away and made his way to St. Louis where he got a job peeling potatoes in a hotel. ^{Kitchen} From then on he wandered all over the United States, working at anything when it was necessary and once going to Alaska on the old S.S. "Bear".

When the United States entered the world war in 1917 he was on a ship in Mexico. Altho ^{ugh} ₁ he was past fifty years old he was afraid that he would have to go to war if he returned to the United States, so he and another sailor jumped ship in Peru and remained in South America until 1920. These two men made a very large sum of money, about \$20,000 each in the three years they were there, but I was unable to find out how.

Coming back to Fresno he found that his uncle had killed his mother and then killed himself, and that two of his brothers had been drowned, leaving one brother and the two half sisters all of whom were married and had large families. The home ranch had been split up into three parts each having a part. These three families still live on the ranch and are considered fairly well-to-do ranchers.

Finding no place for himself in Fresno he came to San Francisco where he bought a fishing boat and invested the rest of his money in bank stock, which he lost later. →

The boat was seldom used for fishing but kept ~~a~~ ^{supply} establishment which he had acquired ~~of~~ liquor. He did very well until the law caught up with him in 1927 and sent him to prison for three years.

Now at the age of 68 he is running a small eating place in



the latin quarter of San Francisco, where hard liquor can be had ~~and~~
 does not ^{necessarily} carry a revenue stamp.

This man who nevered attended school and who never cast a vote
 in his life thinks that President Roosevelt is all right, but that the
 United States would be much better off if we had a man like Mussolini
 to rule us.

Stanford L. Haskell

Case 11.

1548

Mr. A. was born in Baden, Germany, February 17, 1877. ^{He} gives his present occupation as that of a pantry-man; but states that prior to the passing of the Prohibition law, he worked in this country and South America. ^{He} is a single man, never having married, ^{and} has no relatives in this country except some cousins residing in New York City, whose addresses he does not know. ^{He} has a brother and two sisters living in the old country--all farming people. The brother is married and has five children, one sister is married and has nine children.

This man lives in the Mission District of San Francisco, in a house-keeping room, which he rents for twelve dollars a month. The place is very small and inadequately furnished, containing ~~a~~ a bed, a small bureau, one chair, a table, and a two-burner gas plate. He apparently keeps this little place very clean.

At the present time, Mr. A. is suffering from a severe hernia, which naturally makes hard labor impossible for him. He is now unemployed ~~and~~ and has been since August 1934, and is dependant for his existence upon a relief agency.

Mr. A. spent his childhood and early youth in Baden. This part of his life must have been a very happy one, as he refers to it in a manner which indicates pleasant memories. He states that the Rhine land is one of the most beautiful spots he has ever seen. His father was a farmer ^{who} must have been quite prosperous, ^{since} he owned an extensive vineyard, which has now passed into the possession of his sons. In addition to working this vineyard, he handled a position with the German government, ^{serving} in a capacity much like that of the U. S. Agricultural Department Farm Advisors. One of his sons now holds this same position. Another brother of Mr. A. was a captain in the German Army and was killed in the World War. ^{He} In 1904, Mr. A. came to this country, brought here by the prospect of greater prosperity than could be enjoyed

-2-
in the old country. . . He went to live with an uncle, who held an excellent position in a New York Brewery, and who received a salary of eight thousand dollars a year. Mr. A. states that within three years of his arrival in New York, he had a job as a brewer and worked in that capacity, making an excellent income until the beginning of the prohibition era. During this time, he travelled and worked in all of the large brewing industries in this country--spent a great deal of time in New York, Milwaukee and St. Louis. He spent three years in Brazil and travelled extensively in all of South America. After prohibition, he travelled to San Francisco, where he worked as a pantry-man in one of the city's best-known restaurants at a very good salary. In 1930, he left this position and was unemployed for two years--at the end of which time he went to Alaska with the Fishing Fleet, working as a mess boy and cook's helper on one of the ships X in the fleet. This employment lasted during the summers of '32, '33, and '34; he has been unemployed since except for a few days work on a relief project. He was even forced to give this work up because of his hernia.

It seems that this man's primary object in life during his youth was the attainment of material comfort. To this end he succeeded very well, until the years of the depression. At one time he had a bank account of \$20,000 and all of the comforts of life. He claims that he has exhausted his resources through his generosity to his friends and relatives in Germany. He has loaned his brother, who is working the vineyard which his father left them, a considerable amount of money. The brother now cannot repay him, because of the stringent laws under the Hitler regime--regarding the sending of money out of Germany. Mr. A. seems to believe that this brother would not repay him even if he could, and states that he is using the country's laws as a means of appropriating his share of the inheritance.

The man's wandering life, in search of wealth and adventure, has prevented his marrying, and in spite of the fact that he speaks several

languages, he finds himself in the last years of his life, alone and and dependent upon public charity. His decline can be directly traced to the Prohibition Era --combined with his trait of being entirely too generous. At times he seems to long for the simplicity and happiness of farm life which he knew in his youth, however he emphatically states that the New Germany is not the pleasant place that it was under the Imperial System. Friends returning from there, report to him, that unrest, opposition, unhappiness, poverty, distress and tenseness are seen everywhere. He seems to appreciate the freedom of expression allowed here, however feels that even in this country there is a great limitation to that freedom. He is a man, whom I believe, in normal times would prove himself to be an excellent citizen; but under the duress of present conditions has found himself unable to cope with life. ~~Sorta--"Gone with the way of all flesh" as so many of us have.~~

~~Edith Gilbert~~

Date - February 8, 1935

d 100

Subject - ~~Camille Marion Schibel~~ - of German-French parentage. From information supplied by his daughter, Mrs. J. A. ~~Sherman~~, 2276 ~~Delby Avenue~~, Berkeley.

A Step of the Soil!

More than 60 years ago, a young couple set out from Alsace-Lorraine for the United States, with high hopes of improving their economic status in the new land. The young man, ~~Heinrich~~ ^{Ernst} ~~Schibel~~, a peasant farmer, was of German descent while his wife was French. They had heard much of the wealth to be had in America, and they set forth determined that if hard work and thrift were the only prerequisites, they would acquire a share of it for themselves.

They came directly to New Ulm, Minnesota, and obtained land upon which they raised wheat. There their first child, ^{Almond} ~~Almon~~, was born, and christened Camille Marion.

When little ^{Armand} ~~Amos~~ was four years of age, his parents joined the great westward movement of population, arriving at length in the little town of Franklin (later, Santa Rosa), California. Here more farm land was secured. As the years passed, four other children were born: Gary, ^{Quill} ~~Quill~~, Ferdinand, and Mary. All, save Mary, who died in her fifteenth year, survive to the present time.

Just as certain Indian tribes held that a man was of small importance unless he owned many horses, and as the nomadic races of the ~~East~~ measured one's social and economic standing by the numbers of one's flock and herds, so Herr ^{Schaffer} ~~Schubel~~ believed that the only reliable index to a man's true worth was the amount of land he possessed. Hence the profits accruing from his labors, and those of his family, were invested, without exception, in real estate. So vital a part of his whole existence was this belief that it has carried

over into the lives of his children, all of whom have either become farmers or married farmers, devoting their energies to acquiring land with a zeal equaled only by that of their father.

Many of the old customs and traditions were carried on in the new home just as they had been in Europe. One of these was the German custom of supplementing the three principal meals each day with additional refreshments. Breakfast was served at an early hour. Then about 10 o'clock in the morning everyone had coffee and some sort of cake or pastry such as coffee cake. Even the hired men were brought in from the fields to partake of this. A bountiful meal was served at noon; and about 3 p.m., it was supplemented with wine and usually little cakes or cookies. Supper was always another heavy meal with food in abundance both as to quantity and variety; and usually refreshments of some sort were served during the evening, especially if callers happened in.

The dining table was never completely cleared, for bowls of fruit and plates of cookies or little

cakes always occupied an important central location upon it between meals, and a bottle of red wine with glasses stood at one end of it, and a bottle of white wine and its glasses stood at the other. Thus eating became practically a continuous process in the household.

Table manners were also of a somewhat unique type, for it was good usage to eat with one's knife and to indicate hearty approval of the food served by consuming it as rascally as possible.

Many superstitions of probable European origin were also perpetuated by Herr ^{Schaffer} ~~Scheibel~~, and many of them are still firmly believed and observed by his children. Among these is the idea that night air is definitely injurious, hence one must sleep in a room whose doors and windows are all securely closed. Business transactions made on a Friday can never have any but unfortunate consequences; and anything connected with the number "13" is to be shunned because it may be depended upon to bring bad luck. Crops which were not planted according to the moon's phases will never mature properly. Drinking water while working in

the fields impairs one's health, hence one should drink only wine under these circumstances.

The family produced its own grapes and made its own wine. Home-cured meats and sausages, sauerkraut, and soap were also products of the family's labors.

Social life was largely confined to hay rides and picnics in summer, and to family gatherings on winter evenings for conversation and singing, for all were inordinately fond of music. Christmas, in keeping with the German tradition, was always a very festive occasion of which the securing and trimming of the tree was an important feature. The idea of purchasing trimmings was something that never occurred to anyone, for the stringing of popcorn and cranberries, and the polishing of oranges and red apples to grace its branches, were as much a part of the celebration as was the tree itself. A bountiful dinner which generally included roasts of turkey & pork; cold meats; salami; vegetables in various styles; cakes, pies and a variety of

other sweets was always served on the occasion.

His ~~Schubel~~ ^{father} was not a believer in education, for according to his ideas, ^{to be} a successful farmer was the highest calling to which man might aspire, and in his belief success in that field was dependent upon industry, thrift, and native sagacity rather than upon anything one might learn from books. For this reason, his children had to be content with an ordinary grade school education.

Aside from work on his land, which seemed ever to increase in acreage as the years passed, his prime interest was in inventions of various types which he devised during rainy days and other rare moments of leisure. Although he lived - and died - many years before the Wright brothers brought forth their famous invention for the conquest of the air, he always stoutly maintained that a "flying machine" was entirely possible, and at the time of his death he was working upon one which he believed would offer concrete evidence of the truth of his contention. Since it

was never completed, it is not known whether or not the machine would have flown successfully, but it seems reasonable to suppose that it might have, because he was using the same principle in its construction that was later carried out by the Wrights.

German was the language spoken in the home, and all members of the family were communicants of the Catholic church. Most of them still maintain their connection with the church, but ^{Grand} ~~Smith~~, due to the fact that he married a protestant, no longer observes the rites and rituals of his faith.

His wife is of Pennsylvania Dutch parentage, her family having come west via wagon train during the great westward migration, and settled near Santa Rosa. After their marriage, they settled on a farm and devoted themselves to carrying on the ^{Becher} ~~Scheibel~~ tradition of acquiring land. To them were born four daughters: ^{William} ~~Willard~~, Audrey, Mildred, and ^{Imogene} ~~Ramona~~, all of whom survive to the present time.

^{Edward}

Camille could see no more value in book learning than could his father before him, but due to the fact that farming was obviously not suitable as an occupation for his four daughters, he found it necessary to effect a compromise where their schooling was concerned. Accordingly, all of them completed high school.

^{Wilma}

~~Wilma~~ continued her education at a state teachers

college from which she secured an elementary teaching credential. After teaching school for several years, she married a young man of American descent who has been variously engaged as a farmer and as a commercial truck driver. They have one child, a daughter, nine years of age.

Audrey fitted herself for the profession of chiropractor and dietician, in which field she enjoys considerable success. Her husband is of American origin and is proprietor of a meat market in the town in which they live. They have no children.

Mildred completed a course in cosmetology and is employed in a beauty shop. She has not married as yet.

^{May}

~~Ramona~~ went to work in a store after coming without sacrificing a considerable land holding.

pleting her high school course. She subsequently married a man of American parentage who is connected with the store in which she works. They have no children.

As to the other members of the original ^{Schaffer} ~~Schiffel~~ family - Mary, as has been stated, died when but fifteen years of age. ^{Lucille} ~~they~~ married a farmer of English descent. ^{Carry} ~~John~~ married a girl of French parentage, and Ferdinand married an American girl.

^{Carry} ~~John~~ and Ferdinand in common with ^{Yvonne} ~~Lucille~~, engaged in farming as did Lucie's husband, and all invested heavily in land. as a result their losses during the depression have been great, for not only have farm values depreciated amazingly since 1929, but farm products have also experienced a corresponding decrease in value. Consequently, all of the family have been forced to borrow heavily in order to defray living expenses and cover the cost of farming operations, and they are all so deeply in debt that it seems doubtful that they will ever be able to emerge without sacrificing a considerable portion of their land holdings.

delivered March 21st.

consisted of

1

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at eight o'clock
and
1

3
for commercial trade directly through
government - it is the policy of the United States
to maintain peace and good relations
with all nations of the world.

The United States is now a great commercial
power.

In his opinion, "Never has any nation in the
world's history been in such a position diplomatically
prejudiced as the country is at present.
Every country is a potential enemy and we have
no friends left except Europe and Australia
and Japan."

It seems well needed in connection with
this: has received his second paper and is now
a citizen of the United States.

sher: Great Western man.

Mr. X. was born in Koller,
^{Kreis} ^{Leban} ^{Province} of Hannover,
Germany in the year 1908. He attended
grammar school. He worked on his father's
farm. He came to New York in 1928.
Learned in his brother's place the confectionery
business. He came to San Francisco
in 1930 and worked in several Restaurants
as ~~bus~~ boy. 1932 he learned the Baker
trade and is still following it. He saved
a little money and with the help of his brother
in New York, he made a trip to Germany,
as he got very homesick, and has very few
friends here in San Francisco. He stayed
4 months and was glad to come back
again, so he did not like to go back to
Germany or stay in the small village where
his parents are living. He ^{is} working right
now as a baker in one of our Hotels and
makes good wages. — He only got his
first paper out.

at the age of six, I entered the
communal grammar school, as required
by law. Since I was already advanced
in schooling through my enrollment at
Stannard's private school, I entered gram-
mar school two classes ahead of other little
six year old fellows in that school and
enrolled with the seven & eight year
old boys.

It was customary in those days
that even boys of the best of families
children of the nobility even would
receive their low grade schooling at
the communal grammar schools, together
with the poorest boys of the poorest people.
True, in large cities, children of the
upper classes of society would receive
their grammar school courses at the
high schools — in fact, high schools
in even small towns made such pro-
visions — but in typical country towns
every little one was made of these
provisions. And again, as a matter
of fact, pupils who had gone through
three grades of common grammar school
training, inevitably made a better
showing, when entering high school at
the age of fifteen or less, than the pupils

who had frequented the lowly broad
grades but high schools.

I think that I should explain
the educational system, then and now.
It differed so fundamentally from
the school systems here, in the
U.S.A. that one would hardly un-
derstand it without a few words
of explanation.

General education in Germany
was compulsory, long before such a
course was ever thought of in other
countries. Prussia had not the ex-
ample in this, but it became general
after the Franco-German war (1870/71)
and the founding of the German empire.

Prussia adopted compulsory
general education after the Franco-German
war in 1818. In the beginning,
the curriculum lasted six years,
but was raised to eight years - from
six to fourteen in 1857. But while
illiberal all over Europe was still
appalling, Prussia had made such
a record in general education that
the defeat of Prussia by France in
1871 was generally set down as the
victory of the schoolmaster over the
belletrist.

The French - German war (1870/71)

brought the highest standard of general education among the populations of Germany was those of France. Still more to the fore. Ignorance, it seems hardly in illiteracy, was found even within the ranks of the French officer corps. There were exceptional cases of women, but the rank & file of the French army, in its totality, was far below the educational standard of the German army.

This fact was fully recognized by the French Government, after the disastrous war. France reorganized her school system after the German pattern and illiteracy in France was gradually weeded out. Nevertheless, the rate of illiterate conscripts for the French army was still as high as those for the Germans in 1905, as against none in the German army.

While general education in many schools was free for all children, a small, inevitably fee had to be paid at all high schools. These fees had disappeared at all costs the required budget - aside from a few private schools all high schools were by support.

unliberalism - but it restricted
to a certain extent the use of high
schools by all and every one. For
decreasing pupils of the poorer classes
for matriculation at the higher schools
was provided for, but such pupils
had to be recognized as being fitted
for a professional career.

I well realize that this school
"looking" to American readers,
brought up with the ideas of "equality
of all" and "equal opportunity for
all".

We all too easily overlook the fact
that different countries have their
different problems to solve, and have
to do so in different ways.

In regard to Germany - the time
of my days - the situation under
the government was like
somewhat like this:

The country was densely populated,
in certain parts even over-populated.
Upon an area by some seventy thousand
square miles smaller than the whole
State of Texas were living over twenty
times as many people (now about 12
times as many).

Geographically, the country could
not appear. Geologically, the country
did not conceal any treasures nor
resources, such as gold, oil, silver,
copper etc. which merely wanted
a boom in enterprise & rugged
individualism, so-called.

In contrast to the U.S.A. of those
days, where the individual might
still lead the life of a hootchman
in a 5 gallon can, life for the indi-
vidual in primary might be com-
pared to the cramped existence of
a match in a well-filled matchbox.
The close packing was possible only
on condition that each match will
stay in its place.

It was a foregone conclusion that
the majority of the people would arise
from a lower level. The number
of professionally employed people would
increase, proportionally, of course, but
could not possibly be increased in
an outright ability.

It follows that the people everywhere
without distinction, for a higher status
in life must of necessity lead to

a comparatively top-heavy society, &c.
to a great influx of comparatively in-
tallectuals.

Therefore, the great mass of the
people has received a general
education; commensurate with
their needs in later life. It was
not handed out, but of shape, an
education which in the majority
of cases would have enabled the
pupils for an education in those
for them in later life.

Since all pupils existing for
high schools were subject to exami-
nations before advancement and
since all pupils who failed to be
admitted at examinations were categorically
dismissed, the survival as well as
the survival of the fittest was
more or less assured, as much as
such is possible.

There was of a 'selective' society
may object after the grounds that
making a great mass much a very
poor blessing as a child. They will
point to England, or Spain, or Italy
and so. They overlook the fact that

such exceptional cases always and
everywhere are only possible against
an exceptional background. Look at
the French revolution: no man might
not have heard of the name of Rob-
espierre, he certainly would never have
made the revolution. And in regard
to Edison's food, for instance, how
can you point to Robinson - the top-
ping and to Kropki, the strapping,
both men had to quit school at
the age of twelve and arrived at
the top, nevertheless.

Pardon these digressions.

I pointed out that all higher
education was not entirely gratis
in Germany.

The higher schools themselves
were limited in those classes, each
one filling its pupils for a different
career & station in life.

For the middle classes the so-called
"realschule," i.e. ordinary high school
served for all purposes. The curriculum
of these schools, aside from the teaching
in higher mathematics, physics and
chemistry also embraced the teaching

Since a constant wandering for
scarcely through yearly examinations
took place. The number of pupils
gradually declined until sometimes
not more than a dozen might grace
the benches of the highest grades.
Teachers in these grades were more
like the dead wood had fallen by
the wayside, as the years went by,
and a graduate of such a high
school was really fitted for something
more, better than a short sentence
or a convicted jumper.

And a portion, with his studies
was always in a bare fashion.

I have heard it here, so often,
that "they learn things much better
over there than over here."

This is not quite to the point.

The real difference is that over
there only those who are really fit
to learn will be taught, while over
here almost every journey is lost to
even reach the unteachable.

11

Mr. X - German - Age 35

W. X. X.

(1)

Mr X - age 35 was born in Hamburg
Germany in 1900.

Son of a German Carpenter.

Father and mother had grammar school
education having attended public school
of Hamburg.

X himself attended public school
until he was 10 years old.

Family decided to migrate to
the United States in 1910 - having
substantial means to do so.

Arrived in New York in 1910 -

X's father could not obtain employment.

ment as a carpenter but returned to
work in a large tailoring establishment
and later became a "presser"

For the period of three years
X's father managed to make a
living at this business. The children
attended school in New York until
X was sent to your relatives in
San Francisco

X upon arriving in San Francisco
attended school but also started
to earn money by selling newspapers

X claims he met many influential
entrepreneurs during his earlier work
as a newsboy and finally led him to
a start in a good position. A hope

in San Francisco became interested in
X and secured for him a job as ⁽³⁾
messenger in the San Francisco Stock
Exchange - After one year at the
work X secured a job as page boy
in the Palace Hotel in San Francisco
and did so well financially, that
he was able to send financial assistance
to his parents in New York, who
at this particular time was not
doing very well.

X's next job was in a large
San Francisco Hotel as a bus boy
and after a year at this became
a first class waiter -
X's says by now he could not

"Stay put" and had a desire to
go to sea - (5)

Secured job as a waiter on a
large passenger ship plying between
San Francisco and the Orient

X says he worked at this for
about fifteen months and then
quit. He remained unemployed
until he went into the "second hand"
business with a friend. Not being
very successful at this X later went
into the "second hand" business and
did fairly well.

Mr. J. married a San Francisco
girl of French extraction in 1922
and later a baby girl was born to

them -

(5)

When Mr X's child was 2 years old he went into the "floor car business" - such as buying, selling parts - wrecking etc

X claims that this was really his first successful business venture. He did very well and soon had a substantial bank account.

Mr X beginning with 1925 started to invest in stocks. He bought and sold his stock successfully for 2 years and acquired quite a fortune -
at the time of the stock crash

in 1929 - M X was caught with
the rest and practically wiped out.

This was also the cause of losing
his business at which he had done
exceedingly well.

X says that during this period
he thought he would become insane
and became very ill. He says that
only with the help and comfort of
his wife was he able to overcome
his troubles -

X started all over again in
1930 - He obtained a job at a
small salary in a cigar store and
his wife also went to work in a
large department store in Oakland.

Between them they earned a comfortable living and their little girl continued with her education.

X lives comfortably - they have a 2 mile 3 room apartment in a nice residential district -

They have had quite a struggle during the depression and at one time was forced to accept government relief -

X says that this was only for a period of three months and quit the relief rolls when he had enough money to hire a horse and wagon and go out "junking" -

Today M X and his family are quite happy - He X says he has been reduced from having a comfortable fortune to being a junk peddler. He says he never wants to go through that agony again.

His one desire is to own his own home and is negotiating the buying of a large truck to be able to do a bigger and better junk business.

B. Schomwetter
Irving J. 62 years German
Mr Irving J. was born in Hamburg
Germany in 1874. He had two other
brothers beside himself. Irving's
father was a musician and
taught violin and piano. Irving
could play the violin at a very
early age and his father hoped
that someday he would become
a great violinist. Irving went
to school until he was fif-
teen years old. His uncle in
New York sent for Irving, parent
and brothers. In 1889 the family
came to New York. His uncle
had a delicatessen store on the
Bronx with rooms on the
back where they lived. Irving's
father rented a flat in the
same block. Here he taught
pupils the violin and piano
and made a good living. Irving
worked for his uncle in
the delicatessen store and at
night went to school until

II
He finished the High School
course and received his Diploma.
He was very good at figures
and became an expert accountant.
Irving was now sixteen years
old. He found a position as an
accountant in an office and
here he worked for three years.
In 1896 Irving heard so much
about San Francisco that he
decided to go there. He went to
work in the office of the American
Express Company. There was a
girl living at the house where
Irving boarded. They fell in
love and in six months were
married. She was an American
girl. Three children were born,
two boys and one girl. Irving
and his family decided to go to
New York to visit his parents
in 1903. Irving found work
in New York in an Insurance
office. They lived in New
York for four years. His both
parents passed away and

3 Irving decided to go back to San Francisco. He secured a position in the Southern Pacific office where he worked for five years. Irving's wife had a stroke and became paralyzed and he moved to Alameda. He hired a housekeeper to care for his wife and do the cooking in their home. She was completely helpless and ten years later passed away. Irving went back to work in the American Express Company in 1915. In 1918 his oldest son enlisted in the United States Army. While over in France he fell in love with a French girl and they were married. The war ended and Irving's son and his war bride came home to live in San Francisco. In 1927 Irving's daughter married and she continued to live at home with her husband.

4, to care for her father and brother. During's married son forged a check and for two years served his time in prison. During worked at the American Express Company for eighteen years until 1934. His hands first became paralyzed and then one side of his body. At that time During was paying on a bungalow in Alameda. He was unable to work and for a time was in the Southern Pacific Hospital. He had no money and could not collect his pension because he didn't work for twenty years. He fought this case in court and lost. His married son at this time was working in Monterey in a Fish Company's office. During the time the office was closed he collected the office and at the present time

5
I is serving a term in Folsom
Prison. Irving was unable to
keep the payments up on his
bungalow and he lost it. At
the present time Irving is
in the Laguna Honda Home.
The shock of having his son
go to Prison has made Irving's
condition very bad. His youngest
son is in a C.C.C. Camp. He
has four grandchildren. Two
are his daughters and two are
sons. The bright spots in his
life are when his grandchildren
come to visit him. He is
thankful that he has a
place to stay and someone
to care for him. The only
thing he is sorry for is that he
didn't save some money so
that he could be independent.

Bernard Schouetter

Mr. Dave B. German 60 years old
Mr. Dave B. was born in Berlin
Germany in 1876. There were three
children in the family Dave being
the eldest. His father was a baker.
They had a bakery in the front
and rooms to live in the back
of the store also a garden where
fruits and vegetables were raised
for their own use. Dave went
to school until he was fourteen
years of age. After that he helped
his father in the bakery and
in three years became an expert
baker. Many people came to visit
and told David about America
the place of opportunity for a
young man. These talks made
Dave very anxious to come to
America. His mother became
ill and passed away. Dave's
father remarried so Dave then
decided to come to his cousin
in New York. Dave was now
twenty years old. He had a
sweetheart in Berlin who was

II
He wrote to Dave and she
promised to wait until Dave
made enough money in New
York to send for her. He arrived
in New York and went to live
in his uncle's home. They also
had a bakery and here Dave
worked for two years and
saved his money. He sent for
his sweetheart Gena and they
were married. Dave continued
to work for his uncle for another
year and then opened a little
bakery of his own. He also had
a few tables where sandwiches
coffee, cakes were served from his
bakery. A little son was born
and Dave was very happy. His
business prospered and Dave
kept this bakery for six years.
He now had three children
two girls and one boy. His
boy became very ill with asthma
and the doctor advised Dave
to go to California for his
child's health. Dave sold his

III bakery to a friend and he came to San Francisco. This was in 1906. Dave was now thirty years old. He moved to the Mission District and then opened a bakery there. Dave went to night school and in 1909 he took out his naturalization papers and became an American citizen. Dave said this was one of the happiest moments of his life when he received these papers. Dave's son's health improved and in 1912 he had a physical examination and was pronounced cured. The war came on in 1918 and Dave's son was truly an American patriot because he enlisted in the United States Navy. He was in the navy until the duration of the war and was honorably discharged. He was in the Naval Reserve for two years after the war. Dave's daughters were now in high school. He wanted his

4
I children to have a good education because he said he was always sorry that he didn't have a better education. Dave's son enlisted in the navy and here he learned to be a machinist. He didn't care to be a baker like his father. Dave still kept his bakery in the Mission and opened another one on Divisadero Street. He specialized in pastries and many hotels, restaurants and grocers bought from this baker. Dave's daughter continued their education at College and became school teachers. One of his daughters married an American while still at college. He was studying to be a physician. She kept on teaching school until he completed his education and established himself in an office. Then she helped him

5
in his office until he had a
practice large enough so that
she could stay home. The other
daughter married a baker
of German parentage. This young
man worked in her fathers
bakery and here is where
she met him. Dave's son was
in the Navy for twelve years.
Then he met an Irish girl
fell in love and they were
soon married. He then took
a civil service examination
and passed. He went to work
in Vallejo as a machinist.
Dave and his wife decided to
take a trip back to Germany
for a visit. They went in 1932
and stayed there three months
but Dave said he was glad to
be home again in San Francisco.
He still keeps his bakery in
the Mission and now he has
two grandchildren. He hasn't
felt the depression because

6/ Dave says everyone has to eat
and someone has to bake the
cake and bread. He has a large
home in the Richmond district
where his children and their
families come to visit him at
different times. At special
Holidays he has all his family
together and nothing makes
him prouder than to have his
children around him. America
has been very good to Dave
and he intends to stay right
in San Francisco for the
rest of his life. His children are
good American citizens and
a credit to this country.

He was born in January 1878. When about 8 years ~~old~~ he came to this country with his parents and settled on a farm in Cedar Rapids Iowa in 1896. Then he was seventeen years old he went to work in a general store as clerk at a weekly salary of \$7.00. He continued at this work for four years. At the end of the second year his salary was raised to \$9.00 a week and this was the salary he was getting when he quit at the end of four years work at his first job.

In 1909 he started out as a salesman selling candy and gum vending machines on a commission basis. At this he made more clear money each day than he made in a week as clerk in the store. Naturally this made him think the selling line was his calling. So he started out manufacturing and selling vending machines for himself under his own name. In a short time he had over seventy salesmen working for him. In 1921 he was making money and was well satisfied in Penn & Bradstreet. In 1927 he

leased a large building in which he
started a factory to manufacture a new
and different kind of a winding machine
that would be "Shug proof" and receive
only genuine machine knives. The cost
of starting this factory, and of installing
the necessary machinery, cost him all
the money he had saved in his first
business venture. He was about ready to
start selling his product in the fall
of 1928 when the depression came on
and put an end to his dream. Now
his factory with thousands of dollars
worth of machinery that cannot be
used for any other purpose than
the manufacturing of "Shug proof"
winding machines, is lying idle
in Greater Illinois.

Since the spring of 1929 Mr. Mann
has been living in San Francisco
after first spending a few months in
Pasadena and Los Angeles. He considers
San Francisco the greatest city he has
ever seen, and is getting ready to
have his machinery shipped here from
Chicago, Ill. He plans to start his factory
either here or in Oakland.

He is firmly convinced that prosperity is
near by. Just around the corner, and he
wishes to get started.

100

There are 7 in this family, Gus,
his wife and their 3 children, and
Gus's father & mother.

The old folks came to this
country from Germany - bought
a ranch in North Dakota about
35 or 40 yrs. ago. They sold their
ranch and moved to Berkeley
shortly after the war when wheat
prices started to drop. Gus was
the only one of their children that
came with them. They both look
to be at least 65 or 70 years
old. He is a rheumatic cripple.
They own the house the family
is living in now.

Gus was born in this
country and is about 30 yrs
old. He has been married several

years and has 2 small children that don't go to school yet. For the last 4 years he has been working for a plant in Emeryville. He was doing a semi skilled job and was making 4.66 a day. He was fired for union activity.

~~He was~~ during the general strike. Soon after the N. P. A. rules were adopted the plant in which he worked had the men elect an N. P. A. board that was supposed to take up their grievances with the plant officials. There were 20 elected on this permanent board and Gus was one of these. The officials manipulated the elections so that a large proportion of the board and



the entire executive body of the board, were foremen or other loyal company men. The mining group of the board members like Gus who honestly believed that the board was set up so that the workers in the plant would be able to get improved conditions through them, tried to push things like double pay for over time, and in one instance a ventilating system for one part of the plant through. Gus & some of the other members became pretty disgusted with the board.

When the general strike was called and the sentiment for organization was very high in the plant, Gus & some of the other members of the board

24

[Faint, illegible handwriting on lined paper]

decided it was the opportune
 time to build a union there.
 They hired a hall and got a
 speaker from the A.F.L. headquarters.
 Then they told everybody they
 saw in the plant that a union
 meeting was going to be called the
 next day. The meeting was scheduled
 for the second day of the year
 strike. There was a good turn
 out at the meeting considering
 the fact that the men had to come
 away from work to come to it. I
 think there was no publicity except
 word of mouth. The 50 men who
 came to this meeting decided
 to take out a charter in the
 A.F.L. They didn't know the other
 steps it was necessary to take at
 that time, so that was all they did.

100

[Faint, illegible handwriting on lined paper]

During the next 2 days the company laid off 11 men who were the most active union supporters, telling them that they would be called back in a couple of weeks. Gus was one of these. None of these had of have been taken back. These case & some of the others are now before the national board. Nothing more was done with the union ~~after that meeting~~. He still thinks there is a chance the board will hand down a favorable decision. He is pretty well informed and knows that the ^{board} decision in these cases have very seldom favored the union. He says that if the decision is not favorable then he will be convinced that the N.E.A. is

32

[Faint, illegible handwriting on lined paper]

exactly what a certain left
organization says it is. He
is on the verge of becoming
a really class conscious
worker.

He has not been able
to get any other work and
has recently applied for a
SEIU job. The family does
not seem to especially hard
up. They have a fairly late model
small car, the house and
furniture is nice etc. I suppose
the old folks have some money.

Richard Wagner

100



German

July 1894

Mike Meester, born in Frankfurt
Germany, in 1884 came to this country
in 1904 when was only twenty years
old. He first went to Blount, Minn.
where his parents settled on a farm.
Mike worked on his father's farm
for about ten years. The family were
all good workers and were fairly prosperous
on their half section of good wheat
and corn land in Northern Minnesota.
By the time he was thirty years of
age Mike was now well acquainted
in this Roman settlement and
acted as auctioneer at many of the
various farm sales, which usually
took place in the fall of the year
in that part of the country.

In 1919 he came to San Francisco
on his wedding trip. He liked this
city so well that he has remained
here ever since and still has held
of two unexpired railway tickets to

to St. Paul, Minn. Mike says these two unused tickets would not be much good to him now (even if he could use them), as it would require about a dozen such tickets to get his family back to where he and his wife came from. But it is not his desire nor the desire of any of his native sons or daughters, of which he has ten, to ever leave San Francisco.

He is now selling wood & coal from his yard near Colma and has no complaint to make about the times. He thinks Minnesota is a big improvement over Oregon and that San Francisco is a big improvement over Ellsworth, Minn.

So we found a happy, contented family glad of the opportunity to live in this great city. They are both producers and consumers. May they long remain in our midst.

L573

Joe Meester, left his home in
Leipzig, Germany in 1875 and came to
this country at the age of 18 years.
He was born in 1857. His uncle, also
Joe Meester, was a farmer on
this country, being located near
Sheldahl, Iowa. Young Joe went to
work for his uncle on the farm
where he remained for over
seven years. He married his
uncle's daughter and his second
first cousin in 1902 and since
with his wife to San Francisco
the following year. He has
ten children, besides his wife
who is also his cousin. They are
very much alive and all go by the
name of Meester. There are five
boys and five girls and none of them
has ever married, so far as he

Eric Ryder, born in Sweden, immigrated
 in 1864 came to this country with
 his parents in 1882 who settled on
 a farm of 160 acres near Adams,
 Minnesota. Eric worked with
 his father on the farm until
 he was 35 years of age. He was
 then married and settled on
 another 160 acre farm which his
 father bought for him close to his
 own. On this farm he farmed
 for many years. As he was well
 acquainted throughout the county
 in which he lived, he was
 elected to the office of County Sheriff
 in 1906. About this time his
 health began to fail and he spent
 thousands of dollars in doctor

(2)

books including a major operation
at the Mayo Hospital St. Rochester
Minnesota

In 1911 he came with his
family of two children to California
not in search of employment or to
better his financial condition but
in search of better health. Now
he has found, and he is happy.
Four of his children are living
with him in this city and the
others are located in various parts
of this state. All are doing well
and he says he and his family
are all glad they came to Los Angeles
to live.

He still loves the German people
but no more Germany for him
J. H. [unclear]

Wolke, Small Westerner.

My informant was born in
Prilchen, Russia 1884 as son of a rich
Coal Baron. He went through grammar
and after graduating from High School he
took up farming. He worked as apprentice
on several big farms in Holstein & Lüneburg.
In 1907 he left for Austria, where his father
bought him a farm for himself. In the spring
of 1914 he arrived in New York, after 3 months
he left for South Dakota to study agriculture
culture. The outbreak of the European war
changed all his plans, and a return to Austria
was impossible and he was left stranded in
St. Paul. December 1914 through assistance
of a cousin came to San Francisco
working at Austrian houses, Hotels and Restaurants.
Through a false advertisement he left with
his family for Fort Bragg in 1919 and lost
through this considerable all his savings, and
arrived 4 years later in Europe. He worked
there as gardener, and for 3 years as painter.

in The High School. Ill health forced him to leave The coast and he was for 4 years a Steward in Redwood Highway resort. He came back to San Francisco to join his family, but found the depression and no job. He worked on small day jobs. 1933 he got work with C.W.A for 6 months. Shortly afterwards got his present job as sexton in a Church, but it is a very poor hard position.

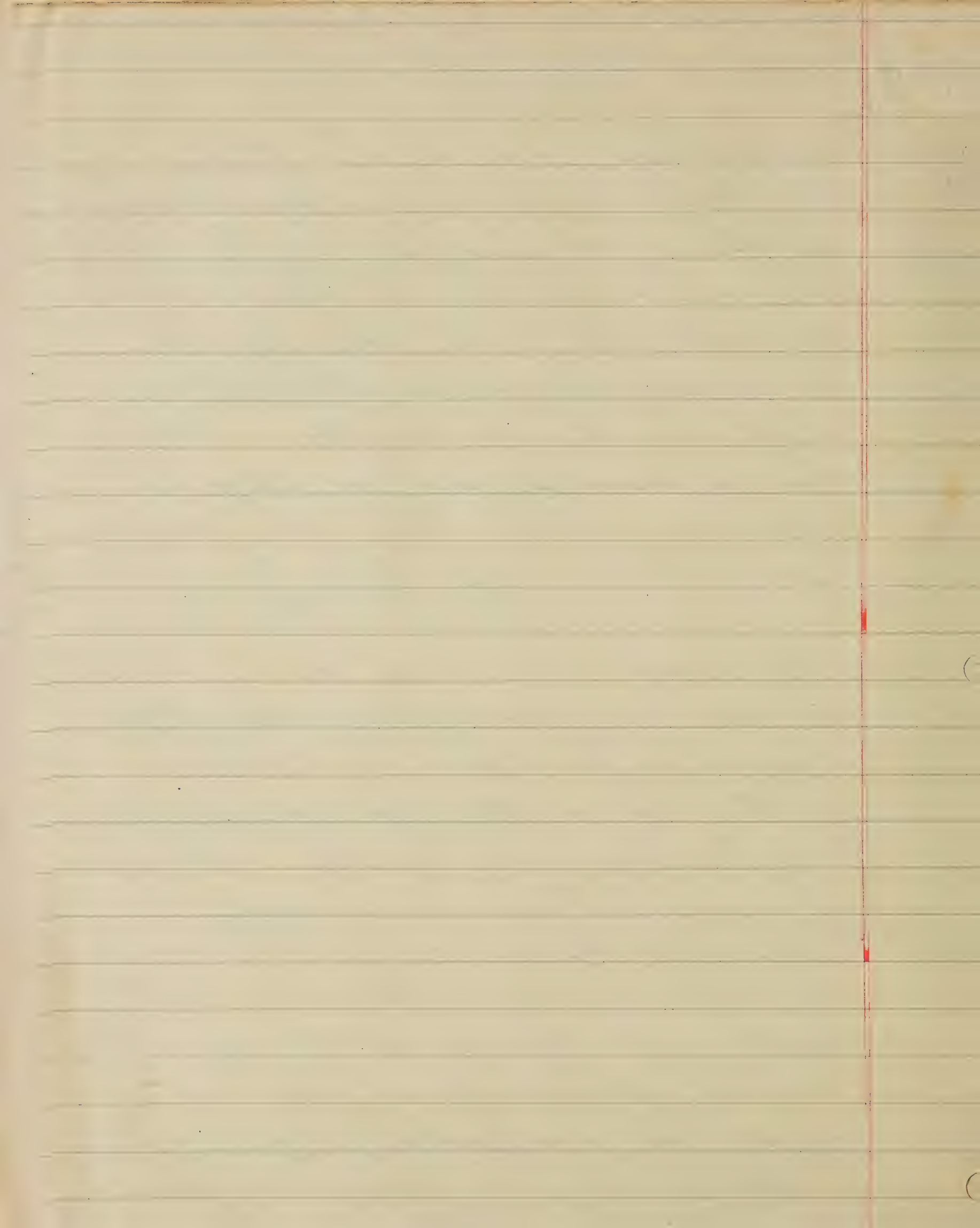
In Eureka his interest was Boy Scout work and for the last 9 years served as Scoutmaster. In 1919 he took the examination in fingerprinting and has the diploma for fingerprint expert. He is an American citizen. Every time willing to give his best for the public, but he is disappointed not to be able to find a better paying position. He don't want to change and return to the old country.

German.

This man residing in the USA for over 45 years, is now at the age of 65. retired and live comfortable in California in San Jose district. He was born in Germany at Hardenburg a suburb of Dortmund. Westphalia Born in a hard working family this man has found his way well through the world, but will add not without work. Beginning work at the age of 14 in Germany, his father taught him to be busy at all times. Rising hour 5: clock in the morning and doing odd jobs around the house in large gardens where they raise many vegetables and a many farming duties to be done. In general, it has been fortunate for a many man who came to this Country, that they where raised in rural districts and where they learned how to work

This man especially work at many trades in Germany, Machinery, Carpentry, farming etc. At the age of 20 years he came to the U S A with some saved up funds and settled in Illinois. Around Quincy Ill he became a farmhand and after a few years send for his wife from Germany. They lived peacefully, but very economically. Soon they had their own farm and within 10 years had several of them, then they sold two of them and leased another two. Today they live in Calif for about 6 years, and bought a little second hand home on the main highway. This man being good at Carpentry, painting etc. fix up this home very nicely, so it almost look like new. They live comfortable of the money they receive from their farms out of Illinois. But again the foundation of youth shows up again. Yet at present time

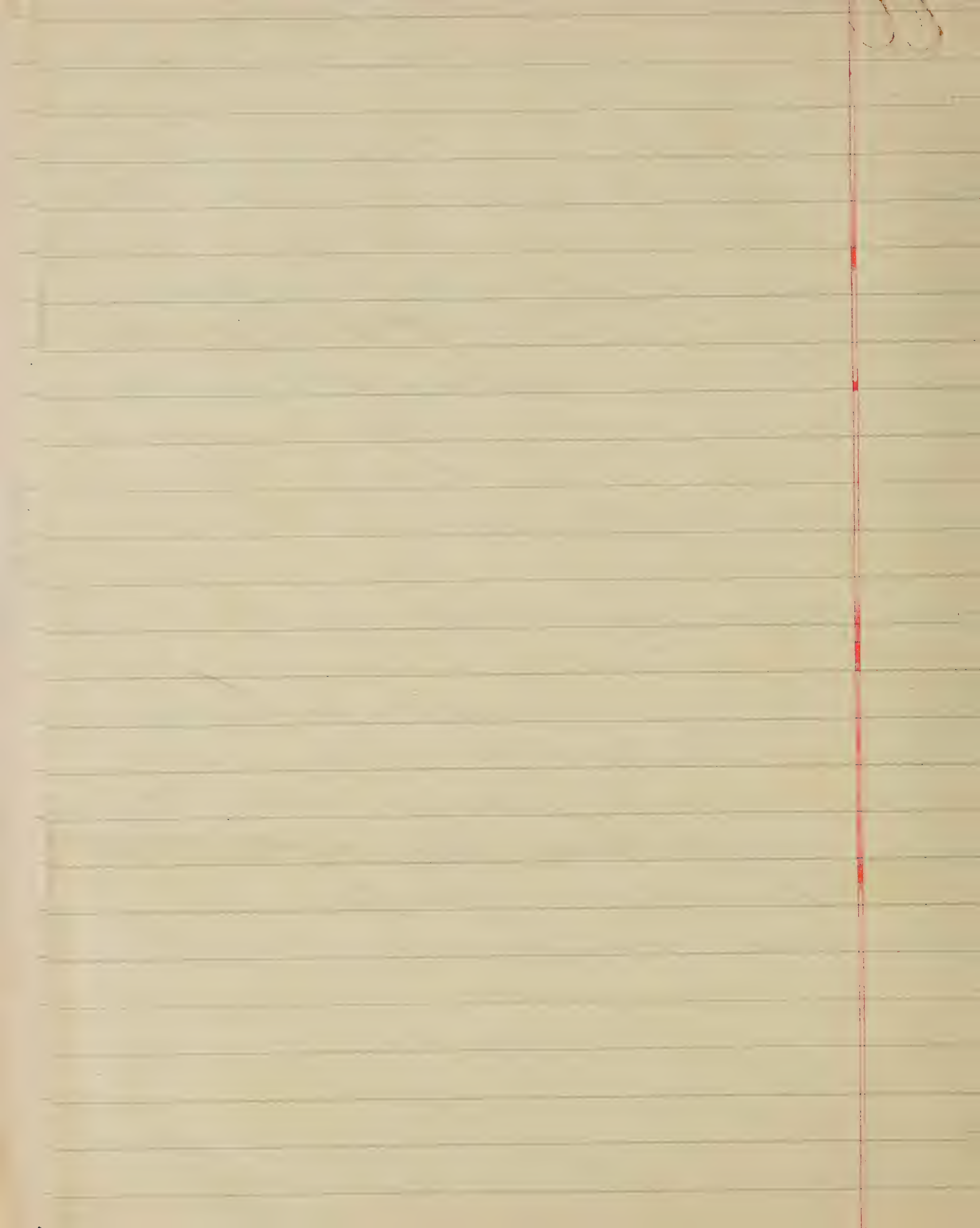
This man is again building himself another farm house in San Jose county as even at the age of 65, he has no rest, but still rises up at 5^o clock in the morning. They have 2 sons and one daughter. One son is married and has also a farm in Calif. The other son rather liked City life, but is also a hard worker. This son has leased a working house, which he runs for over 6 years now. But again the foundation laid by his father of work, this man keeps up this building himself, all the repairs, painting and papering is kept in good order by him and his house is very seldom vacant rooms and apartments being well rented at all times. This son also like his father, is always busy, work from early morning to late at night and in order to make it complete.



has a job in the City as a
freight Elevator man during the
day time - at which job he earns
a \$20 per week. This brings
again to the writers realization
that there is nothing to be gotten
in this world unless a person
works for it. As this German
people, they have ambition
for work and keep on working
after more work and at the
same time are economical.

Again whatever the foundation
of the youth is, will show
up in the future when they
have to look after themselves
Without any question this
men make very desirable citizens.

Ed. Laust.



156
Bernard Schmeidler
Joseph was born on a farm
Buckell. He had three brothers
and sisters. His father was
caretaker of a large estate. It
consisted of a saloon, farmhouse
and many acres of forest trees. It
belonged to a baron. For taking
care of the Joseph's father had a
place to live for his family but
he was paid very little money. Just
a few dollars a year. Joseph had
a house made out of bricks with
a straw roof. There were two
rooms. One to sleep in and
the other was the kitchen. It was
very low and many times chickens
or a cow would come walking
into the house. When Joseph was
six a teacher came to the house
to teach him to read and write
in the Hungarian language.
Joseph never wore shoes except on
holidays. He had them made
by a cobbler who done all his
work by hand. His mother
knitted his socks and spun
the material for his clothes. From
the time he was seven until he

II
was twelve he worked in the
fields along with the other peasants.
If there was a wedding or a
christening there was great
rejoicing. There was feasting
for days and sometimes as long
as a week. The peasants have
a part of the land to live on
and if any celebration takes place
the peasants hire the peasants to
play and sing for them.
Money was very scarce and Josef
was dissatisfied. When he was
fifteen he decided to come to
America. He heard about the
place where everyone has an
equal chance and he was
anxious to come to America
to make his home there. His father
and relatives gave him the money
and he came to New York. He bought
some shirts, socks, etc and carried
a pack on his back. He sold these and
he made a few dollars. He sent
a little money back to Hungary.
Josef worked very hard in the
daytime and at night he went
to school to learn the English
language. After a little while
he bought a horse and wagon.

III

and began to peddle fruit. He was very successful and saved a few hundred dollars. Then when he was twenty two years old he got married. His wife and himself went back to Hungary to visit his parents. Everything seemed strange and Josef didn't care to stay and was anxious to get back to America which he now called his home. They came back to New York where his first child was born. Josef studied hard and he took out his citizenship papers. This was in the year 1902. This way his wife also became an American citizen without taking out papers. In those years it wasn't necessary for both husband and wife to take out papers. They moved to San Francisco where Josef opened a sailors outfitting store down on the waterfront south of Market Street. Every two years his wife had another child until seven children were born. They came the big year in 1906 and Josef and his family were

IV burnt out. They spent the first few nights in Golden Gate Park in tents. The city furnished them with blankets and food. They moved to Oakland and Josef started to peddle fruit again. He saved up a little money and started a clothing and general merchandise store. The war came on and two of his sons joined the U.S. army. The three daughters were married and his two small ones were still going to school. To-day all Josefs family are married. He has six grandchildren a nice home and he often thinks of his boyhood in Hungary, the hard struggle people have to make their living and here in America every one has an equal chance.

110
1871 1 8 hours

Full people was born
in Kansas. His father
was a family physician
farmer. That is he
made a good living
and saved a little
money. When very
small worked all
of the time except
when on school. His
mother for the
first few years was
his head.

He had four brothers
two older than he was
as the family would go
to the best boy, the

2
others were apprenticed
to tradesmen in the
village, where they
became old enough

When Emil was
fourteen, he was
apprenticed to a butcher
and might have been
a butcher shop in some
way yet, but he
killed a man with a
gun and was a jailbird
had to leave the
country.

His father who had
some influence, as well
as money, got him

10
saw a ship at
Hamburg. He landed
in New York. On
shipboard he had
become acquainted with
a German named Wagner
who, with a son and
daughter, was on his
way to relatives at
Sleepy Eye Minnesota.

Emil went with them
and got a job at
Sleepy Eye in a store.
He married Wagner's
daughter some time after.

After 4 or 5 years

he got the Western
Express and moved
to the Dallas & Fort
Worth railroad and stock
shipping town in Texas.
There he got a job
running locomotives on
the D. & F. W. Railroad,
and, as time wore
on, there was
soon becoming an
engineer.

After 12 years on
the railroad he
quit and ran a
lumber shop in the
Dallas for two years.

He then bought
a wheat ranch in
Washington and stayed
on it, until 1924.
He sold the ranch
while prices were still
fairly good and moved
to Los Angeles ^{interim} to
take it easy the rest
of his life. In the
last few years, one
investment after another
has gone bad and
now he is nearly-
 broke. He is still
able to work but
~~that~~ no one wants

To have a man sixty
years old when he
can get his pick of
men 25 years old.

He and his wife
came to Oakland
a few minutes ago
to look over one of
their sons, who has
a small store here
and is just about
getting by. The son
had a much bigger
store a few years ago
and probably won't
have any store next
year.

is a short and heavy
 set with a ruddy
 complexion and
 light hair and must-
 ache, although there
 is a good deal of
 gray in his hair and
 in his must-
 ache. He is intelligent
 and has read a
 good deal since com-
 ing to California in-
 cluding some of Hook
 Ross' books. He says
 he has been sometimes
 of a Socialist for sev-
 eral years, but does

The first year he has
been a real radical.

He has three children
Two daughters, one
in Washington and

The son in Oakland

He says that there is

no danger of his wife

and himself getting

in their children's

care of them, but

he does not want to

be taken care of, and

is very bitter against

a system where a

man able and willing

to work not allowed

10

7

To the Hon. Sec. of the Navy,

1. 2nd 1st
1. 1st 2nd

111

James

1111
d303
R. L. Brown ⁷¹¹¹ born January 12, 1914 his father
was a coal miner and R. L. went through
junior school and then learned the fathers
trade coal miner. January 1942 worked in
Cannon-Heenan for large factory in 1944 came
to Alaska where he opened his own business
and is now there. He went to night
school and learned the English language. He
believes the war was the cause of the
depression and that President Roosevelt
is doing a very good job of bringing the
country back to normal. He has been
very hard but as he had his money
in a bank that went broke and with
all that he has just been able to save
but things were getting better with him.
He is married with two children
who have finished high school and are working
now and then the boys he would come
go back to Germany and is willing
to do anything he can for help of it.
as he is naturalized and lives in the
country.

18. Adam

Born in Frankfurt M. Germany
Age 46. Went to School there. Learned the
manufacturing & trading business from his
father, who still is in business in Frankfurt -
was a salesman for a Far Eastern firm, doing
business in, Berlin, Vienna, Geneva & Trieste.
in Paris, Milan, Geneva & Trieste.

Married a German woman, older by 10 than
himself at the age of 26 - in Germany. For
some very reasons. Took \$10000 - from her &
came to Portland, Ore. (Not moving in either
one way or the other, though not in any way in ca-
pacitated) Claimed to be an inborn anarchist -
had taken and felt U.S. papers, though keeping
in full touch with his home & family.
Went to U.S. & after failing in business in
Portland, Ore. - employed as a travelling
salesman for a few years for a local man, &
soon in his mind - set up in business for
himself. 2 partners of a rather nature in
U.S. divorced his first wife & married
his secretary, after an minor episode.
A Christian, & a man of school age. Poor &
youth. - depression having hit him very
hard, as naturally, for his mind & body.

His badly

the result. And his political tendencies being
set, leans for itself to a scientific state
in the year 1800.

Not read, missed, handled, with a
good price, as is getting more among
himself after the same time, and for any
reason are stranded or otherwise down
on a monopoly or a monopoly of capital.

4 -

Laurel and etc. upon
proper demand from
writer.

submitted by

10 per. value
Jan 30/10 to Oct. 1/12
1905

Paul F. Schoenstein.

I

1317

Nationality - German
Sex - Male
Age - 89 years.

This subject was born in Dresden, Germany in the year 1845; the first born in a family which later numbered ten. His father was a very poor man, a musical instrument manufacturer by trade; his mother, a devoted wife and a hard working peasant woman. Allow me to refer to my subject hereafter, as Mr X.

At the age of twenty years, Mr. X. (having apprenticed with his father) came to America, a skilled musical instrument manufacturer. During his first few months in America, he was very lonely, having never been separated from his family, and being further handicapped by his inability to speak the English language, the former being his greater sorrow. He then, however, made the acquaintance of a German speaking young man, who aided him in finding employment.

After working for several years as a cabinet maker, in a large New York concern Mr. X. sent for his young brother who

being elated with conditions here, as described by his brother, immediately sailed for America. By this time, Mr. X. had gained enough knowledge of the English language, and American ways, to educate his younger brother. Both men worked for the same concern as cabinet makers until 1875, during which time they had gained a fairly good knowledge of business generally and had saved a considerable sum of money.

The following two years were spent in fulfilling their greatest desire, namely, traveling throughout the United States.

In 1877 we find Mr. X. in San Francisco conducting a small business in the basement of a large tenement house, in which he resided, this being his first venture into the music business since his arrival in America. Business was very poor, having not yet found his place in the music circles. Very shortly however, owing to his

religion, and rare musical ability, together with the aid of friends, was engaged as Choir director of a large church. It was in this position, that he gained his prestige; having organized one of the best choirs in San Francisco, also composing several hymns, which are still used. This particular work however, was not his choice, but served as an ideal opportunity of founding the large business, which today bears his name. He soon abandoned his musical career, to follow his chosen profession.

Brunce found a place in this busy man's life and after a brief courtship, married, his wife being a German girl, working as a maid for a very wealthy family. In this position, she traveled extensively and became well educated, and more Americanized than her husband, which aided him greatly in conducting his business, during the years that followed.

By this time his brother had left the East, having married, and was operating a machine shop in San Francisco.

These two brothers, although in San Francisco for over fifty years had never entered a business partnership, but were very intimate socially.

As time passed Mr. X's family grew, eventually numbering ten; five sons, and five daughters. Three daughters, having chosen a religious life, entered Eastern convents, where they are today. One daughter married, raised a family of five, while the other remained single. His five sons followed his profession, and are now associated with him. Each of his children when young, were given as well as an average education, a thorough musical training, which in later years was used to good advantage.

Many years of hard work and sacrifice, on the part of both he and his family, have placed Mr. X. at the head of the largest business of its kind on the West Coast, a fact of which he is very proud, and assumes me that this was accomplished only after a long, hard struggle.

Today Mr. X. lives in a large house with an unmarried daughter. This old house in which his children were raised, now holds nothing but memories. His wife passed away only a few years ago leaving him just waiting to join her, this being his wish. He feels so helpless now, having practically lost both his sight and hearing. This man has surely spent his life well, having succeeded in business, raised a large family, and shared his successes with others. At present he has nine children, forty grandchildren, and one Greatgrandchild, all living in California. Eight of his Grandsons, are also following his profession, and his business, if properly managed, should continue for many years to come. —

The business of Germanizing the Americans is going on at a rapid rate. When a German marries an American he immediately sets about building up a loyalty his Fatherland that supersedes all else.

A case in point is that of the Blumments, a family whose members from time to time have migrated to America both before and since the war.

Heinrich Blumment came to America shortly after the war. His mother and some members of the family were already here. He married an American girl. At the present time she is a typical bourgeois German, loyal to Hitler to the point of fanaticism.

It is of particular moment that this particular type of German is vigorously campaigning among Americans against war while at the same time shouting among themselves "heil Hitler," which means to us that they are secretly in sympathy with the gigantic war preparations of Hitler.

Heinie is a mediocre painting contractor. He dares the poor working man for his inability to make more profits off his labor never looking at the exorbitant prices of materials that day after day continue on the increase. Altho it

has not been so long since he was just another painter and even today, in order to make ends meet, he must occasionally take up the brush and work beside his men, at the same time he is rabid against all working class organizations. He cannot see that he too is but a working-man and anything that affects the working class must affect him in like degree. Wage reductions, in order to create greater profits, is his pet theory as a solution for the depression. This also is Hitler's chief racket. Beat down wages, raise prices, make more profits.

Christianity is a cloak he wears on Sunday. He is superintendent of the German M. E. church. He is an ardent exponent of Christ. Meekness and humility spews from his mouth in an unending stream. This is probably for the benefit of those slaves who sit in the congregation whom he wishes to put in the proper frame of mind for a new wage cut on Monday morning.

Thus do we serve the Lord. "Heil Hitler."

Lucille Gillespie

Mr. Josef L, German, 62 years old.

Mr. Josef L was born in Hamburg in 1874. He was the oldest of five children. Josef's father owned a cafe with living quarters in the back. Josef went to school until the sixth grade. His father died of a heart disease and his mother passed away shortly after.

Josef was now twelve years old. His aunt in New York sent money for him to come to live with her. The other children were taken care of by their grandmother in Hamburg.

Josef arrived on Ellis Island and was met by his aunt who took him to her home. He went to school in New York until he was fifteen years old.

He wanted to earn money. His aunt loaned him enough to buy a pack containing thread, needles, pots, pans, etc., which he carried on his back. He worked long enough to save \$100 to purchase a horse and wagon. Then he could sell many different articles to the housewives. When he was twenty years old he married a German girl. After they were married they took a trip back to their home in Germany. But wasn't home any longer. They were lonesome for their new home in America.

They stayed in Hamburg a few months then returned to New York. There Josef's first son was born. They decided to come to California. They settled in San Francisco in 1894, and lived south of Market Street where Josef opened a Sailors' Outfitting Store on the waterfront. Josef went to night school and in due time took out his naturalization papers. He and his family lived here for twelve years, and four more children were born. Then came the earthquake of 1906. The fire destroyed everything and Josef managed to buy a horse and wagon to go to the country to buy hides. He worked for six months and saved enough to go back into business. The next location was on Potrero Avenue. Here they lived

Jan - 25 - 35

1215

Born in Breslau - Germany - came over here because three other young men were also coming to America - and we all had heard it was the land of opportunity for young men - landed in New York - first times were very hard there - I had a cousin here in San Francisco - who I wrote to and he told me to come here - had just enough money to get here - he was a peddler - and for awhile I helped him - and we barely made a living for several years - finally it went better - and we saved and started a small store - after a few years we prospered - until we became quite rich - for those days - in fact - near the million mark - after still ~~prospering~~ prospering - we built a larger store - in the meantime - ~~three~~ three years - was married and 3 children were (one)

me blessed with - gave them all
 fine college educations - two
 boys and a girl - after they left
 college - my troubles started -
 the boys all had - new ideas
 and while I wanted to stick to
 the old ones which I was
 successful with - after a lot
 of persuasion - by them and my wife
 asking me to give them a chance
 with their theories - built a large
 and fine store - my paper store
 trade soon deserted this better store
 business became worse - each
 month till finally - the losses were
 getting quite large - my boys also
 made two reckless marriages -
 and ~~started~~ started drinking heavily
 and let the business go to ruin
 had to jump in again and
 take hold but it was too late
 as the depression started and
 lost business and all - well for
 many years I was happy successful
 etc - but now at the age of

67- I have enough to live on - for
my remaining days - but have to
live most frugal to get by - my
sons - one still out of work
and the other making a poor
living for his family - and my daughter
while married well her husband
has lost all his money and
position - and are having a struggle
and the saddest widow has
the loss of my wife several
years ago - now I guess for me
it is just eating and sleeping
until my time comes -

Julius E. Mannheimer

I have been thinking of you very much lately
 and wondering how you are getting on.
 I hope you are well and happy.
 I have been very busy lately
 but I will try to write to you more often.
 I am your affectionate friend,
 John Doe

Dorner: Small Westerner.

My informant was born 1890 in
Magence, Germany. He went to Grammar
School and graduated from High School.
His first business experience he got
in a bank in Frankfurt/Main where he
worked 3 years as an office boy. He came
to the United States in 1910. He worked
as bookkeeper and later as assistant manager
in a Wholesale Dry Goods Business till 1922.
He made a trip back to Germany, to visit
his mother and other relations. He stayed
6 months and was glad to come back here.
He got married in 1923 to a very wealthy
girl. He started in the Curtain Manufacturing
Business for himself and did very well
till the Depression. He lost a great deal
of his money in the crash of 1929.
He claims business is very poor
in his line of business, but he has

great hopes, that soon better times
will come again, and he will be able
to make up for the many years. He
is an American citizen. He would
not return to Germany. He doesn't like
their politics and the most of all
his persecution of the Jews as he belongs
to the Jewish race himself. His relations
are not molested in their business
so far. They have lived in the country
for many generations.

Worker: Ernst Winterman.

PAI
Mr. John Doe was born 1877 in
Rheinberg, Germany. He went to Grammar
and High School. He got his first commercial
training in a Insurance Firm. He worked
5 years for this outfit. He served for
one year in the German army. He was
kicked by a horse and his knee was shattered.
After being in the Hospital for several months
he was discharged as unfit for further
military service. He came to New York
in 1901 and found a job in the Drawing
and Engraving Business in Hoboken,
and stayed there for several years. He
was transferred 1906 to St. Louis to a
branch of this firm. 1910 the company
sent him to Montreal, Canada. On
account of the European war he was recalled
to Hoboken to avoid complications.
Even he was an American citizen then.
He was engaged as Travelling auditor
to look over the books in this branch office.

1920 he was sent out to San Francisco as
a travelling salesman. He left the firm
in 1930, as a better position with more
pay was offered him. He is still with this firm
as assistant manager. He suffered no
losses through the crash of 1929, as he
didn't speculate in stock and bonds.
He is married and has several children.
and makes a very good living. He is not
able to save a great deal of money as
he carries a big life insurance, and he
figures a saving for his family in
case something happens to him. -

He would not go back to the old country.
He has nobody left over there and prefers
this country anyhow -

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Hooker, Donald Westerman.

1845

My informant was born in Bremen Germany 1866. He went to public school. He left home at the age of 15 and went to New York. He worked there in a grocery store for 6 years. In 1887 he came to San Francisco, and found work in a grocery store. He stayed with this place for 5 years. He went into business for himself 1893 and owned the same until 1922. In 1906 he burnt out but had no great losses, as he was covered by Insurance. In the crash 1929 he was not affected, as he had no money invested in stock and bonds. For the last few years he helps out a friend who cannot afford an extra clerk, according to the N.R.A. Code, and he works a few hours every day. - He owns his own home and lives very comfortable.

January 5, 1935.

Story of a California Laborer.

I was born in Tehama County, California, near the City of Red Bluff. My parents came from East Prussia and settled on the farm where I was born, a piece of poor, rocky land and started to eke out a living.

The life of my parents in Germany had not been a happy one. They had, for their time, advanced ideas on socialism and human rights and their experiences of suppression and oppression, in the old country, had embittered them. When they settled in California, and then their unfortunate selection of a very poor farm site found no better living conditions and even greater hardships, they became more and more melancholy and blamed the new country for

their condition. They never tried to learn English and had little contact with their neighbors.

I was home and hot up in this environment and, of course, absorbed many of my parents' ideas and the rules of socialism. Nevertheless I determined to get an education and free myself from the drudgery which had been the lot of our family.

I went to the local school and left the farm, my younger brothers & sister by that time being old enough to furnish the necessary help needed on the farm. They did not hate this kind of work as I did so I felt ^{no} compunctions in leaving.

I got a job in a small dairy just outside of Red Bluff and, as I had little time off and there was no way to spend money,

I saved nearly every cent I earned.

After a year of this I drew all my money, had a talk with the principal of the High School who recommended Business College and went to Sacramento. There I paid for a business course and learned accounting and business methods.

When I finished my course I got a job, after considerable waiting, as a timekeeper in the Maintenance of Way crew of the So. Pac.

The laborers of that time were mainly Irishmen. They worked hard but received small pay. I sympathized with them and talked ^{to} them about Socialism, a subject on which I had done considerable reading. A few years before this time there had been a big railroad strike and the

Company was bitter against unions and unionism. It seems I talked too much on subjects that were not approved so I was laid off without any explanation as to cause.

Out of a job, I looked around for quite a while and finally got on with a small road out of Stockton. This road had only about 50 miles of track and as there was little clerical work to do I did it all also anything that had to be done around headquarters.

I got a pretty good idea of rail-roading on a small scale but the job did not suit me so I stayed there three years.

I could see no future in this job so I quit, and having a little money travelled around and finally located a job with the So. Pac. at Ogden. I was put in charge of a large gang of men building road extension works and from

that job got into the division office
as railway clerk.

I worked in Ogden
several years and was getting along
well, when I was again laid off with
no reason given. My freely expressed
opinions on socialism and my
criticisms on conditions as they
were, no doubt bot about my
dismissal.

For four years I wandered
from place to place, doing any
work I could get to do but following
along the railroad and always
trying for a railroad job. Every
time I applied for work, I was told
there was no opening. Finally,
while in San Francisco, I got an
interview with one of the S. Pae.
officials. He was very kind but
told me that as far as railroading
was concerned I was thru and I
advised me to try something else.
As I could never get a job on any
railroad in the United States

This ~~old~~ man did not tell me the reason but I guessed. I talked too much and on subjects objectionable to the company.

I was stunned, my occupation was gone. They say once a rail-

I had no ambition always a railroad man; kind of work.

After a while I got a job in a lumber camp, working in the woods and I have been following lumber camps ever since. From ^{end} out of the state to the other I have worked in the woods, cooked, helped in the office and been watchman but always in the lumbering industry and. I guess I will end my days at it unless I get too old to work.

Edward Jordan.

①

L192

Henry Beckel was born in
Berlin, Germany, in 1845. He came
to the United States in 1880 and
settled in a small town in Southern
Massachusetts, where ^{he} started a
blacksmith shop. For some twenty
years he worked steadily at his
trade and managed to save a few
thousand dollars. But the automobiles
kept getting more numerous all
the time and the blacksmith business
kept going to the waste garbage, so
Henry decided to go into the garage
repair business and started in
that business in the same little
town where he had his blacksmith
shop for so many years.

He married late in life and
had a family of six children,
two boys and four girls.

In 1875 we left his home at
 home and with his family came
 to California. He had ^{at} a few
 months in Los Angeles, then came to
 San Francisco where he expects to
 remain permanently. He likes the people
 here and thinks very much of the
 United States has better living con-
 ditions and more opportunities than
 Germany had as he remembered it
 when he was a boy. He has never
 been back there since he came to
 this country in 1875.

At the present time he and one
 of his sons are running a garage
 in the Mission District and doing fairly
 well under present conditions.

He is now nearly seventy years
 old but says he feels as young as
 he felt twenty years ago. He thinks
 our California climate is conducive
 to longevity. He looks forward to a
 good future. L. H. Brown

Born in Leipzig Germany - and came to America - first because I heard of the wonderful chances one had here and secondly because - I did not want to go into the Army - and thirdly - I had a Cousin living in New York - who was 24 years old earning \$2.50 per week as a machinist - and he kept writing me to come over - I arrived here on May 2nd my Birthday - in ~~18~~ 1907 - I was just 17 years old - my Cousin ~~and~~ and wife met me at the boat - they got a room for me - for 2⁰⁰ per week - and I eat my meals with them - He finally got me a job - as a machinist helper at \$15 per week - I sure thought I was rich - but the job did not last so long - because things were not so good - in 1907 - if you will remember - but I got a few odd jobs - and that helped me over

(2)

get by - however - we often spoke about
another young man - who came over
but my Cousins seemed to fore track
him - one day - I was walking in
Central Park - and ran into him -
he had not fared well and had
not eaten for a day - I brought him
a meal - and took him home with
me - soon we both had a hard time
and I had a distant relative living
in San Francisco and I wrote him
he told me - He was glad to hear
from me - and that he was in the
electrical business - and that he could
give me a position - my Cousin in
N.Y. loaned me two hundred dollars
and I and my friend came to San
Francisco - he gave us both
jobs - and we lived San Francisco
in nice and balmy - no severe
winters etc - after we both worked
5 years - in the store - we left and
opened a small place of our own
and made a living - three fine years -
then the fair came and business was
good - and we branched out.

(3) -

and opened our second store and
added ~~the~~ many other items
and of course the World was
on and we did big and better
business each year - and then with
the Radio - we made our
fortune - we have done well and
are still partners - and great friends
he still calls me - ~~frantically~~ ~~absent~~
absent - and I oddly enough got this
nick name - when I first arrived in
New York - I went to night school
several months - to learn English - I
was not reading along with the
rest of the class - and when the
teacher asked me what was wrong.
I said - (The leaf was absent - by
that I meant the page was
missing in my book - you
can see my knowledge of ~~English~~
English by that time - but the
(over)

(4)

other fellows in the class and
called me absent after that and
my father - who related this
to often refers to it -

guess it's needless for me to tell
you - how grateful I am at
coming back to this County and
San Francisco - I got to know
you often and would not go
there to live again even if I
could help it -

You ask if I have any solution
for this depression and get people
to work - well - that's something no
one man can answer - we have
however had other depressions
and gotten out of them and this
one will righten itself also.
Of course the magnitude of this
~~was~~ one - is beyond conception of
the ordinary mind - but for one
must remember - the Country is bigger
and we talk in larger sums of

⑤

money - than in the depression of 1892-
1907 - and others - I don't think the
N.R.G. has worked out right -
because as I understood it - employers
should shorten hours and take
on more help - well few have
done it hardly anyone - but had
this been done - we would to-day
not have half the people in
relief we have to-day - that
part of the N.R.G. should be
put into effect - and Johnson
was the man who should
have done it - if they do some
much of our troubles will be
over - because this relief is
getting bigger each day - and most
Centennial was for while the latest
report shows 20 million on relief
and out of employment 10 million -
now I wonder - if the Government
realizes - there are another twenty
million just on the verge of relief.

living from day to - day - some with a
 few hundred dollars left - and
 when that is gone - they will give
 relief - and some will lose their
 jobs and about a few more to
 find on - I have two men who
 were in comfortable circumstances and
 to - day are victims of the depression
 and sad men - I give them
 enough for to live on - which I
 am happy to be able to - day to
 do - but suppose I would stop
 doing this: They would be in relief
 my father also has a couple of
 families he does this for also -
 each one of these men are fine
 upstanding citizens about my age
 and cannot get a job - that to
 me seems all wrong - and I know
 a great many men - who help out
 friends and relatives in this manner
 as I and my father

now I would venture to say - that
a few million families are kept
from relief in this manner -

I doubt if the government - banks
and railways have much of this is
going on - I am no alarmist -

but something must be done soon

to avoid serious trouble - Let

us hope this can all be

avoided - It will only take

a few Huey Longs to stir something

up - this sort of man is a grave
danger to this country - people

laugh at Huey Long to-day.

10 years ago they laughed

at Hitler - and look what

havoc he has caused in (Germany)

is a good American citizen - and

My German - you know there
refugees come over night in
the forest - was glad to tell
to you come in and see me
soon - maybe I will have a
audition for you -

Yours & Maudslayi

L94

Jan-11-35

Butcher - 48 years old Born in Essen Germany -
 He is reason for coming to this country - his
 Father - worked in the steel mills - 12 hours a
 day - and very laborious work - had seven
 sisters and Brothers - mother also had to work
 very hard and little income - just enough
 to keep body and soul together - He being the
 eldest had an uncle in - New York - and
 he sent him the money to come to New York -
 after learning the Butcher trade in N.Y. - at
 a very nominal salary - came to San Francisco
 when his Uncle - moved here - He was
 then 20 years old - came here at 18 years of age.
 after six months of idleness here - went
 into a market where he is still employed
 for the past 28 years - earns - an average of
 37⁵⁰ per week - is very happy has married
 two children going to school - will soon
 graduate - his daughter wants to become
 a stenographer or Secretary - and his son
 will follow same trade - He says
 he is thankful each day - that he
 is a good American citizen - and

say - no flock would be here
quite as far ahead as here -

Jules E. Manninger

Jan - 18 - 35

Born in Phalsburg - Was then under
 German rule - now since the war its
 French - speaks both German and
 French - worked in a Tapestry mill
 noticed lots of goods being shipped
 to U.S.A - so thought must be a
 good place for a man like him
 came over to New York - worked in
 a wholesale dry goods concern -
 for several years - a buyer of a
 wholesale - dry goods concern here
 whom he waited on said he needed
 a young man like him to take care
 of his stock & etc - so he came
 out here with him - did not like it
 here at first - was lonely had
 no friends but soon he did -
 and worked with this concern
 until they went out of business
 and has only done fairly well since
 makes a lining - asked him
 why his concern went out of business
 (over)

Said there was no more room in
the big goods business for a jobber
the large stores buy - direct - and
all their big business was in the
small towns - and these small
town merchants - all one after the
other going out of business - as they
could not compete with - J.C. Penney
Woolworth - and dozen of other
chain store concerns who open up
in these towns and just put the
small merchant out of business -
Now one small town in Calif
population 12,000 - has 7
chain stores in it alone -

Jules E. Mannberg

①

L30

John Lee was born in Berlin Germany in 1845 and is fifty nine years old.

In 1894 he came to this country and sought to work for his brother on a farm near Howard Iowa. There was a depression in this country at that time too, but living and working conditions in this country were so much better than conditions in Germany that John did not realize that a depression existed.

In 1905 he left his brother's farm in Iowa and came to San Francisco. He found work as a sugarcane picker and then did odd jobs. Finally he got steady employment with a large hardware & forwarding company at a salary of \$5.00 per week. He remained in the employment of this company

(7)

has over twenty years, his salary being increased several times. His last position with ^{them} was in the capacity of warehouse foreman at a salary of \$442⁰⁰ a week.

During the twenty years he was with this company he seldom took a vacation, kept at intervals of about every seven years when he paid a visit to his old home in Germany. After each short visit of home, he was always glad to ^{get back to} America, of which he is proud to be a citizen, having taken out his citizenship papers many years ago.

He is now retired and is in a position to live on the money he saved during his lifetime of work. As he is a bachelor and has no dependents he has bought a life membership in the ^{Antislavery} ^{in England} a German home, for which it cost him \$4000⁰⁰ from the age of fifty, six years until death takes him.

Paul F. Schoenstein

L3

Nationality - German

Sex - Male

Age - 32 yrs.

When 15 years of age, this subject becoming restless; and anxious to travel, left his family, and his native land, to live in America. His parents would never have agreed to his leaving Germany, had it not been for an Aunt living in Los Angeles, with whom he had arranged to live. This Aunt was quite wealthy, having made her money in the real-estate business. She was not married, and had no permanent home, but just moved from one place to another, as business demanded.

For a while this boy rather enjoyed roaming about, which was so contrary to what he had been accustomed, but he soon found

its disadvantages, and it became monotonous.

The aunt realizing his discontentment, sent him to Mexico, to work on a large cattle ranch, which belonged to a woman, a very close friend of hers. This woman was continually in trouble with rival cattlemen, and Mexican rustlers, and at times things became very exciting. There was no one on the ranch with whom she felt perfectly safe, even her foreman she distrusted. After this young man had spent some time on the ranch, his boss, being impressed with his daring, and courage, appointed him her personal body guard, and chauffeur. He was very proud of this appointment, and tried hard to win

her confidence.

Soon after while returning from one of their business trips, they were stopped by a group of men, riding horseback. As it was night, and he taking no chances, opened fire, without hesitating. An exchange of shots followed, and he slumped in his seat, with a bullet in his shoulder. After searching the two and finding no money, nor valuables these men rode off. With the aid of a passing motorist, the woman took him to a doctor, and after treatment, back to the ranch.

After nursing him back to health, the woman becoming more and more uneasy, sold the ranch, fearing that to delay might prove disastrous.

She had made a good profit on the deal, and as an expression of gratitude, for this man's loyal service gave him several thousands of dollars, and his traveling expenses back to Los Angeles.

He found work in a factory at San Nuy, a town about eighteen miles from Los Angeles. As this was a small place, and living conditions not just exactly to his liking, decided to buy a car, and drive to and from Los Angeles, where he made his home. He had plenty of money, and did not hesitate to spend it. Taking a furnished apartment, he did his own cooking, and housework, having things exactly his own way.

He attended dances, joined clubs, and had a great time. Although he enjoyed the company of many women, this man has never married.

Two years ago, the factory in which he worked, went out of business, costing him his job. Thinking that he would have a better chance of finding work at his own trade here, came to San Francisco. He was disappointed however, and with the exception of an occasional few days work here and there, has been unemployed continually. He is not in need as yet, fortunately, as he managed to save some money.

This man would like to go back to Germany soon, to visit his folks, but thinks it advisable to wait until conditions are better here; as he intends bringing a younger brother to America when he returns!

Joe H. Villalon

2-20-15

2578

At the age of 17 years H was a machine gunner in the German army and had already seen much action some at the front.

"H" had been the youngest of 5 brothers, all of whom, except himself, were claimed by the war.

His mother had died when he was 3 years of age and his father had been a German military officer all his life.

"H" and his brother too, had early military training in one of Germany's schools.

When the war ended H says he was without a single relative in Germany.

the balance of his family including
his father had been killed in battle.

In 1920 he came to the United
States. He had sufficient money
to go into some business but was
not decided on to what it should be.
"H" had no commercial training
whatever.

He landed in Chicago where
he had an only friend who helped
him obtain a job in the debenture
business. "H" learned the business
and inside of a year was a partner.

When his friend decided to go to
San Francisco, he sold his interest and
went with him.

Mr. "H" bought an interest in a small german restaurant. He did well. He married a german girl.

He tried various enterprises after tiring of the restaurant business. By 1926 he had become an American citizen. His friend with whom he had come to San Francisco had made a fabulous amount of money in the bootlegging business which was flourishing in those years.

"H" decided to try his hand at this business also and opened up a small bar and restaurant in the North Beach quarters in San Francisco.

Mr "H" was not as lucky as his friend
for in 1 week's time he had been
caught and fined \$500⁰⁰ narrowly
escaping a jail sentence. Even this
did not dampen his spirits for he
continued in the business. He says
he operated a year, unmolested, and
did a fine business.

In 1930 he went into the bootlegging
business on a large scale, opening
a large Cafe and catering to a
high class trade. "H" continued to
prosper.

In 1931 "H" and his partners were
jailed by the Federal authorities for

violation of the 18th amendment
and this time he received a long
jail sentence

Upon completion of his term
his wife persuaded him to give up
that business for a more honest
one which he did

"H" went back to the first
business he learned, the delinquent
business. He is successful and
happy

"H" is quite frank in his desire
to go back to his native ground
to spend the remainder of his days.
It is evident during his conversation

that he still loves his Fatherland

Strangely enough he knows no
one in Germany although born
there. His early military training
gave him little time for friends
and the war claimed all his
relations. Yet he would like
to go there and remain.

111

2598

Mr. X. was born in Frankfurt
9 Main, Germany in the year of 1870.
He went through Grammar school.
He left the old country as a boy of 16.
He arrived in the United States 1886. -
He came from New York direct to
San Francisco, where an uncle was
engaged in the lumber business. He
worked for him as a clerk for several
years. 1896 he went into business by
himself and made very good money.
In the Fire of 1906 he lost everything
as he was burned out, and the Insurance
company did not pay for his policy.
He had to start all over again. He claims
the business was very good till 1926 -
when it gradually fell off. He is an American
Citizen, married and has 3 children.

The Coach of 1929 took him again for
nearly all of his savings, except his
house. He is still engaged in the cigar-
business, and 2 of his sons are working
with him as clerks. The times are very
hard. He says he is just making the
expenses and a very poor living. He
would not go back to the old country, as he
has nobody left over there, and he feels
that this country is his country.

Born in Bremen Germany - and served
in the war - and ~~now~~ no one can
imagine the privation - that I went thru
in the war - too long and harrowing to
tell - after the war was over - we all
in the Army thought - we would find
it much better - and get enough to
eat - but soon found out differently -
at least as soldiers we were fairly
fed and clothed - two months before
war was declared - my oldest sister
came to America - San Francisco to
marry the young man - she was
engaged to before he left for here -
she sure was fortunate to escape
all the hardships both - my parents
and my brother and I went thru.
The young man my sister married
before my arrival here was a painter
and was making a comfortable living
for my sister and himself - while
the war was on - he went into
the painting business - here for himself (me).

and now - take their little
rides every afternoon and walk -
now such old age - would
they have enjoyed in Bremen
my Brother and I are both married
and have young children -
the hope of my parents and
myself and Brother - is that
our children will never know
that suffering - we all want them
and that they shall never see a
war - War to me is wholesale
destruction - and crime and for
me I cannot understand - I can't
see a thing that has been
gained by this World War.
Except - that to-day this
depression of ours and all
over the world - is the
answer of the war

Julius E. Maudslayi

2529
Born in Mannheim Germany - came to U.S.A.
when 16 years old - and came here the first
month an Aunt and Uncle who had a
grocery store - in San Jose - they were with
me - and sent me to school for two
terms to learn English - then when coming
out of school could not get a job - some
how - after about a month - my Uncle
suggested - that as long as I did
not find a job - as yet - to come into
his market and work - which I did.
and after being in the market - three
years - my Uncle sold his business - and
went to live on his ranch -
my Uncle said that he thought I had
the good an education and ran a
good idea of the retail food business.
he thought it would be a good
idea for me - to come to San
Francisco and work - in one
of the big markets - and eventually
start for myself and he would keep
me - got started - so I came to
San Francisco - and got a job (me)

with me & the bigger and better
markets - after 5 years - & real hard
work - then one of the partners leaving
the concern - I was given a small
interest - and did the buying -
this brought me in contact with
the large wholesale houses -
and after a few years - saw an opportunity
for me to go into the wholesale end
of the Grocery Business - with the
help of my wife - I got started -
and we prospered - to a very high
degree - But I never lost track of
the retail end - always most
interested - after years - we dis-
covered - that our business was
falling off - then no fault of our
products - but then the fault
of our outlets the independent
grocer - But we lost no time
in trying to see the cause of same
we found after - sending three
men - to work in 3 different
grocery stores - of the independent

Grocery stores and after that - the same three - to the chain stores -

They found the independent grocery both small and large - working mostly to profits and mere - of the old school as to say - In this respect for instance if a person come in to one of these independent stores - to buy just a Bottle of milk or a loaf of Bread - they get what they wanted - but will not seemed with gusto - they it seemed were only polite or cordial with customers who bought the better and profitable items - They also found that in the ~~small~~ chain stores - if you only bought a box of matches for five cents (or

④

The Clerk thanked you and
asked you to call again -
well we imported this to the
smaller dealers - and of course
they soon took it up - But
regardless of that - the chain
stores were getting too powerfull
and they only got this power thru
selling cheaper - which they can
and do at a ~~profit~~ - profit -
we were forced - to go after
the large chain outfits to
preserve our own business - today
90% of our volume is with the
chain stores - I have no doubt
that eventually the entire grocery
business will be thru a chain
outlet - I still make it
my business to ~~not~~ watch back.

(5)

with an eagle eye - I don't know what
is to become of the small merchant -
in our time - not long ago one
Saturday afternoon (as I told you) I
still knoof around retail stores
myself - it's my first time not to speak.
I went into a neighbor hood
grocery store - and bought a piece
of cheese of a National Brand -
the price was 12 cents - I went
to a chain store and bought the
same cheese for 10 cents - one
good product is a canned fruit
I also bought one in the neighbor
hood store - they asked me 14
cents - I paid 10¢ at the chain
store - well you can see the
savings - and especially at these
times - when each one must live

(15)

Count their pennies - it sure seems
to me the survival of the fittest -
I will tell you another story to bring
out my argument - for many years - I
went into one certain hotel - to get
shaved each morning - one day I
noticed a certain Barber who would
shave me everywhere in awhile -
was missing from his chair - I asked
the Barber who was shaving me
where - Beert was - he said
his wife who was ill - had
to leave San Francisco - so he
moved to Santa Monica - which
the doctor recommended
well it really - this conversation
passed out of my mind - gave it
no more thought - about a
year later I was motoring to
Los Angeles - we stopped at
Santa Monica over night in
the morning - I went to get
shaved before starting the day
(over)

trip again - to my surprise there was
 Burt the Barber - we were both glad
 to see each other - and he
 than his wife was getting on he said
 fine - and I asked him how was he
 doing at his job - he said fairly
 well - but can't save anything things
 are high here - etc - well our
 conversation ended - just about a
 year later made this trip again -
 and stopped to get shaven at
 this barber shop. we both were
 glad to see each other - I asked
 how he was getting on - he said
 fine - I said well last year
 you said things were so high
 well since that time chain
 grocery - and food stores here
 opened up here - and it
 costs us - for 5 to 6 for much
 less to live - that ^{young} ~~young~~ man -

is the crux of my story — when things
 give a Can of Beans or Coffee are
 Branded — and people make
 their money — there is no
 argument — for the small man —
 only the chains steel Cheaper is
 an old story —

This Country will come out of the
 Depression — 3 or 4 more years —
 I think the greatest menace —
 is the young people to-day —
 with their Red ideas — which
 they get at all schools and
 colleges — I spoke to a high
 school boy the other day 15
 years old — his remarks and ideas
 left me truly spell bound —
 this must be changed — the idea
 must be changed while the tree
 is young — the tree can't be

Bent when it ⁹old —

Jules & Mannberg

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".

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XXVII A German

